

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 30,803

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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1982

Established 1887

Jaruzelski Ends Soviet Talks With Warning to Opposition

By Dusko Doder

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Polish military ruler Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski on Tuesday formally pledged in the Kremlin to increase political, military and economic ties with Soviet-bloc countries and to quash "in a most resolute manner" any attempt to change the Socialist system in Poland.

The pledges, contained in a joint Soviet-Polish communiqué, suggested that the two countries have established a closer relationship than at any time since the outbreak of workers' unrest in Poland in August 1980.

The 3,000-word document was published after Gen. Jaruzelski ended his two-day visit here with a red-carpet send-off. Thousands of Muscovites, waving Soviet and Polish flags, cheered the Polish visitors along the way to the airport in what was seen as a reflection of official satisfaction with the outcome of the talks.

President Leonid I. Brezhnev led a large group of high officials to the airport to see the Polish off. The military band played the Soviet "Victory March" as elite Soviet units marched before Mr. Brezhnev and Gen. Jaruzelski during the airport ceremonies.

In the communiqué, the Polish side set out its basic premises. It

said Poland "is and will be a Socialist state," that its "economic and political system is based on social property of the means of production" and the "power of the working class, of the working people" and the "steering role" of the Polish Communist Party.

It said the imposition of martial law was taken in accord with the Polish constitution to prevent counterrevolutionary forces aided by "imperialist circles" from overthrowing the Socialist system.

"It was stressed by the Polish side that any attempt to resume actions aimed at causing economic disarray, at resumption of anarchy, disturbances, at changing the social and political system will be met short most resolutely in the future," the communiqué said.

The communiqué quoted Gen. Jaruzelski's statements about the Polish party's efforts to strengthen its unity on Marxist-Leninist principles and to restore its leading role in the society.

The Polish negotiators made no references to the independent trade union Solidarity, now suspended under the martial law imposed Dec. 13. But the document quoted the Soviet side's views on trade union activities, presumably suggesting what Moscow expects Gen. Jaruzelski to do when he gets around to reorganizing Poland's trade-union life.

The Soviet Communist Party, the communiqué said, "highly values the role and significance of the trade unions in building Communism, organizing Socialist emulation, strengthening labor discipline, the participation in the management of production, care for the working and living conditions and conditions of rest of the working people."

The statement was interpreted by Western analysts here as suggesting that the Poles may introduce some form of workers' self-management provided that it remained under close party control.

The issue of workers' self-management has been one of the principal stumbling blocks in earlier negotiations between Solidarity and the Polish authorities.

The document contained no indications, however, that Gen. Jaruzelski expects to open talks with elements of Solidarity soon. Nor were there any hints that martial law may be lifted in the immediate future. Moscow is known to favor the continuation of martial law for some time so the Polish party can regain its strength.

The communiqué fully endorsed Gen. Jaruzelski's moves since the imposition of martial law. It also quoted the two sides as having identical views on the international situation and included their condemnation of U.S. policies.

Top Korea Dissident Has Sentence Eased

By Henry Scott Stokes

New York Times Service

TOKYO — In an apparent move to conciliate critics at home and abroad of political repression under his rule, South Korean President Chun Doo Hwan Wednesday will reduce the life sentence of leading dissident Kim Dae Jung — once regarded as his most formidable rival for power — to 20 years in prison, according to a government announcement in Seoul Tuesday.

Mr. Chun will grant an amnesty to 2,862 other convicts, including 297 political offenders and 2,565 ordinary criminals, in a step to mark the first anniversary of his inauguration as president under a new constitution, the announcement said.

Human rights activists and relatives of political prisoners here and in Seoul denounced the amnesty as a palliative step with little significance for South Korea's known 419 political prisoners. They noted that no major

figures are to be released from prison.

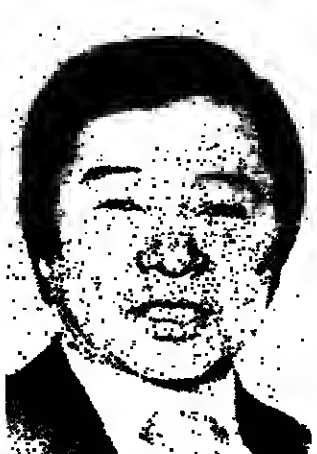
But the announcement claimed that "the March 3 clemency will be more extensive than any previous amnesty" under Mr. Chun, will promote "an atmosphere of conciliation" among Koreans and "enhance national unity" by its sweeping character.

Two chief features of the amnesty are:

- All 13 prisoners involved in Mr. Kim's alleged conspiracy to overthrow the government in May, 1980, including leading theologian Rev. Moon Il Kwan and political scientist Lee Mun Young, have their sentences reduced.

- All 17 in prison for their part in South Korea's worst recorded civil uprising, at Kwangju in May, 1980, will receive shorter sentences, including student leader Chung Tong Nyon, an alleged plotter with Mr. Kim.

- All 125 convicted for their



Kim Dae Jung

part in the uprising by courts-martial and since released will have their civil rights restored.

The scope of the amnesty goes some length to support South Korean government claims that this is "more extensive" than any of several other amnesties by Mr. Chun, a former army officer who seized power under martial law in May, 1980, provoking the Kwangju uprising.

The 298 political offenders covered by the amnesty include

Britain Slashes Oil Price by \$4; 2d Cut in Month

By Steven Rattner

New York Times Service

LONDON — British oil prices took a dramatic move downward Tuesday as the price of North Sea oil was reduced by \$4 per barrel. It was the second oil-price cut by Britain in a month.

The move reflected the effects of the continuing surplus of oil around the globe and provided additional pressure on other producers, particularly members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, to reduce their prices.

Analysts here and in New York said Tuesday that the British action raised the likelihood of a widespread and major break in oil prices. In recent days, a conviction has grown among experts that with the sharp fall in oil use, current OPEC prices cannot be sustained.

In particular, they believe that Saudi Arabia, the world's largest exporter, no longer has the ability to maintain its official price for Arab light of \$34 per barrel. Britain's announcement Tuesday brings the price of Forties Field oil, higher in quality than Arab light, to \$31 per barrel. And Arab light has been selling in the open market for as little as \$29.25 per barrel, delivered to the Gulf of Mexico.

"The Saudis have lost the handle, short-term," said Lawrence Goldstein, an economist with Petroleum Industry Research Associates in New York. He estimated that excess stocks worldwide now total 250 million barrels, compared to an official Saudi production level of 8.5 million barrels a day.

The British price-cut proposal was larger than expected but in-

cluded a moratorium on any further price reductions before June 30. On Feb. 8, Britain trimmed oil prices by \$1.50 a barrel.

Experts believe that one important factor in the decision for the latest reduction was increasing difficulty by the state-owned British National Oil Corp. in marketing its 1.1 million barrel-a-day share of the national output of about 1.9 million barrels a day.

The announcement from Britain Tuesday is likely to intensify efforts by OPEC moderates to call a special meeting to reach a compromise. The organization's president, Mana Said al-Oteibi, flew to Riyadh Tuesday to see Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, Saudi Arabia's oil minister.

Venezuela Cuts Prices

Petroleum industry experts also reported Tuesday that Venezuela has reduced the price of its lower quality oil by \$2.50 per barrel and has privately promised a similar reduction in its higher-quality crude. Last week, Mexico cut its price by \$2.50 to \$32.50, well below official OPEC levels.

As for Britain, the private companies producing in the North Sea, where the price a year ago was \$39.25 per barrel, must still formally accept the BNOC proposal, which was conveyed to them in telexes Tuesday afternoon.

For the British government, scheduled to unveil its budget next Tuesday, the price reduction has severe adverse consequences. The British treasury stands to lose \$1.45 billion to \$1.8 billion a year in taxes and royalties from the \$4 reduction.

Tsvigun Death Suggests Soviet Power Conflict

By Robert Gillette

Los Angeles Times Service

MOSCOW — The mysterious circumstances surrounding the death in January of Gen. Semyon K. Tsvigun, the deputy chief of the KGB, suggest the reawakening of political conflict at the highest levels of Soviet power.

Gen. Tsvigun, who died on Jan. 19 at the age of 64, officially from a "grave, prolonged illness," was President Leonid I. Brezhnev's brother-in-law. He is said by a variety of Soviet sources to have committed suicide after a dispute over high-level corruption.

A Soviet journalist said that Gen. Tsvigun poisoned himself after trying, and failing, to confine a particularly sensitive investigation within the KGB. The journalist said he did not know the nature of the investigation except that it was centered in Moscow.

Suslov Argument Reported

A second Soviet source said that Gen. Tsvigun was understood to have killed himself after an intense argument with Mikhail A. Suslov, the Communist Party's chief ideologist, who died six days after Gen. Tsvigun did.

That source, who has proved reliable in the past, said that the argument ended with Mr. Suslov telling Gen. Tsvigun that "you're nothing left but to shoot yourself."

There are conflicting reports that, on the one hand, portray Gen. Tsvigun, the KGB's most senior career officer, as covering up high-level corruption, and, on the other, as waging a determined but unsuccessful battle against it, the source said. The latter view coincides with remarks by a Soviet official to a Western diplomatic analyst last December that the KGB was seeking to take over direction of a long-standing cam-

paign against corruption from the MVD, the national police, on the grounds that the MVD itself was riddled with corruption.

Three days after Gen. Tsvigun's death, Mr. Suslov, according to official press reports, suffered a stroke that led to his death on Jan. 25. There have been no suggestions that Mr. Suslov's death was other than natural.

The wave of rumors about Gen. Tsvigun is only one of several indications that Mr. Brezhnev's personal power may be eroding at the margins.

Besides the seemingly reliable stories circulating about Gen. Tsvigun, the current campaign against corruption — hitherto limited to low-level officials and humble store clerks dabbling in the black market — has assumed political tones. The national director of Soviet circuses, who ranked as a deputy minister of culture, and a flamboyant friend of Galina Brezhnev, the Soviet leader's daughter, were both arrested recently.

Moreover, a new play in Moscow and an unusual article in a Leningrad satirical journal have cast an unfavorable light on the Brezhnev regime, in striking violation of custom. Soviet television has also twice shown the 75-year-old Soviet leader in the past month in a manner that conspicuously emphasized his age and feebleness.

In a country where very little of political significance is thought to happen by accident, none of this is considered without significance.

Western political analysts are inclined to agree that virtually nothing is known about who is engaged in this preliminary jousting for advantage or what their immediate objectives might be.

Whatever the reasons for Gen. Tsvigun's death, he appears in retrospect to have been a key figure.

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Gen. Semyon K. Tsvigun

INSIDE

U.S. Crime Soars

Crime has grown at a rapid rate in all of America's cities, a new study reports, and local governments no longer can control it. Page 3.

Nyerere Policies

Tanzanian food shortages are linked by some observers to President Julius K. Nyerere's dogged commitment to a kind of socialism that his country does not have the manpower to sustain. Page 4.

Jordanian Arms

Secretary of Defense Weinberger suggested that the U.S. response to a Jordanian request for arms would depend on whether Jordan reconsidered its military supply link with the Soviet Union. Page 4.

China to Cut 98 Big Bureaucracies To 52 and Reduce Staffs by Third

By Michael Parks

Washington Post Service

PEKING — China will start cutting its huge bureaucracy of 20 million by reducing the present 98 government ministries and state commissions to 52 in the next six months and trimming their staffs by one-third, Premier Zhao Ziyang said Tuesday.

The first 12 ministries and commissions to be streamlined will be merged into six and their ministers and deputy ministers cut from the present 117 to 27, Mr. Zhao told the standing committee of the National People's Congress, the country's parliament.

Mr. Zhao said that each minister would have no more than two to four deputies in the future, compared with the 20 or 25 many have now; that ministers could be no older than 65 and their deputies and department heads no older than 60, instead of the current average of more than 70; and that the number of deputy ministers would be sharply reduced from today's 13.

The 63-year-old premier is seeking the standing committee's approval for the most sweeping governmental reorganization China has attempted since the Communists came to power in 1949 — coming to grips with problems of bureaucracy that have bedeviled China for centuries.

Inevitable Shifts

Major shifts in political power seem inevitable with the streamlining — and the campaign against official corruption and the purge of ideological opponents and factional rivals that are accompanying it.

But Mr. Zhao sought to reassure the country Tuesday that it would not bring about upheaval like the Cultural Revolution, one of whose original targets in 1966 was the bureaucracy.

"The task of streamlining the government's structure is very arduous and large in scale," Mr. Zhao told the committee, according to the Chinese news agency.

"However, it has not caused disturbances or halted routine work over the past two months. This shows fully that our country is stable and that the political and economic situation is good. This also shows that the decision on streamlining the governmental structure has the support of the people."

The last session of the full National People's Congress in December endorsed Mr. Zhao's proposal in principle, but there has

been great trepidation since then about where it would lead and how it would be carried out.

Mr. Zhao laid equal stress Tuesday on reforming governmental procedures so that duties and authority of each department are spelled out, qualified people are appointed to senior posts and a retirement system is established.

The whole process will, as a result, probably stretch over three years, about twice as long as intended.

Peking Says It Is Unafraid of a Rift With U.S.

From Agency Dispatches

PEKING — China, returning to the attack in its dispute with the United States over arms sales to Taiwan, insisted Tuesday that it does not fear the consequences if U.S.-Chinese relations are harmed.

A commentary by the Chinese news agency restated China's view that continued arms sales could lead to an unspecified "retrogression" in relations, which it said are now at a critical point.

"It is China's hope that such a retrogression will not occur," the unsigned commentary said, "but if such a situation is forced upon China, it virtually can do nothing to help. Again, for China, that isn't something too awful to conceive."

The agency said that if both sides work together and the United States sees the light on the Taiwan issue, "U.S.-Chinese relations will still have a bright future."

'Critical Point'

It added: "The position of China remains to be striving for the best and preparing for the worst." Ten years after the Shanghai communiqué was issued during President Richard M. Nixon's visit, it said: "U.S.-Chinese relations have truly come to a critical point that will determine if relations improve or deteriorate."

The agency's language was in marked contrast to the announcement Monday of a "mild exchange" of letters between President Reagan and Premier Zhao Ziyang to mark Sunday's 10th anniversary of the Shanghai document on improving relations.

Tuesday's commentary was apparently aimed at dispelling any suggestion that the blandness of the two letters was a sign that the dispute was being settled.

China has never spoken out what action it would take if no settlement is reached, but last year it downgraded relations with the Netherlands after the Dutch gov-

ernment agreed to the sale of two submarines to Taiwan.

The commentary indicated that China might be flexible in the short term over the arms sales, but said that retrogression would occur if the Americans insisted on a long-term policy of selling arms to Taiwan.

It said the dispute had developed to a point where China had been forced into a corner without options.

Secret talks have been held in Peking on the dispute since Washington announced in January that it would continue to supply Taiwan with F-5E fighters.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Begin Said to Tie Egypt Trip to Mubarak Visit

By David K. Shipler

New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Prime Minister Menachem Begin was reported Tuesday to have said that he would not visit Egypt until President Hosni Mubarak came first to Israel and included Jerusalem in his itinerary.

Mr. Begin's remarks, made to a closed meeting Monday night of the Jewish Agency's board of governors and confirmed Tuesday by one of his aides, appeared to reflect a serious increase in the tensions between Egypt and Israel less than two months before the final Israeli withdrawal from Sinai is to take place.

Mr. Begin was understood to have told the Jewish leaders at a gathering in the Knesset, Israel's parliament, that Mr. Mubarak's refusal to visit the contested city of Jerusalem, which Israel regards as its capital, was unacceptable.

"We cannot accept a guest who will demonstrate against Jerusalem," the prime minister was quoted as saying. He added that

Israeli-Egyptian ties would be stronger if President Anwar Sadat, who was assassinated last October, were still alive.

Mr. Mubarak, who is seen as anxious to repair Egypt's relations in the Arab world and to forestall domestic criticism of his regime, has caused considerable anxiety in Israel about his ultimate intentions after Egypt gets the remaining third of Sinai back.

Although Mr. Begin, Defense Minister Ariel Sharon and other

Israeli leaders have said repeatedly that they fully intend to complete the withdrawal on time, they are worried that Mr. Mubarak's behavior on the Jerusalem issue indicates that his move back toward the Arab fold could jeopardize ties with Israel.

The apprehensions about the solidity of the peace process have been acted out vehemently in recent days in confrontations between the Israeli Army and mili-

Covering El Salvador, Together

Rival Foreign Journalists Are Forced Into Cooperation

By Joanne Omang

Washington Post Service

SAN SALVADOR — It is 7 a.m. and already some of the camera crews are on the road, heading out to the corners of El Salvador to look for the war. Some of the print reporters are hitching along, crammed in the back of the minibuses along with the camera gear. Nobody goes out of the city alone.

The reporters who have stayed behind are having breakfast at the Camino Real Hotel, table-hopping to find out what other journalists are doing. Offices open at 8:30, and anybody still around at 9 is either writing or has the day off.

But nearly everyone will be back by dark. For dinner, nobody goes out alone either.

Covering the war between the government and rebel guerrillas in El Salvador is a group grope. The U.S. Embassy says 110 foreign journalists, plus camera and sound technicians, are here. Although they try to adhere to U.S. and European standards of sourcing and cross-checking, they are operating in a country whose own press has always been a political actor, paid by one side or the other to write propaganda, not news.

The result has been mutual in-

comprehension and fury between the foreign reporters and local officials, and much desperate cooperation among journalists who, in the United States, would hardly share a cab.

It is a way of life. When the junta took action in February against six National Guardsmen arrested for allegedly murdering four American churchwomen, reporters expected an easy story. Nothing could be better for the government's tattered human rights image, and a parade of vans made the hour's drive to Zacatecoluca, where the judge was scheduled to make formal charges. But after an hour's wait, a court clerk mumbled that the event would occur in San Salvador instead.

But where in the city? The clerk gave directions to the district attorney's office, the district attorney to the National Police, the police to the central courts and so on until we had made seven stops. At 1 p.m. the government closed down, as it does every Saturday. No one had yet found out what the judge had done.

Our howls of rage must have levitated the U.S. Embassy. At 4 p.m. the Salvadoran president, José Napoleón Duarte, appeared at the Camino Real to announce the charges against the

Guardsmen. If the leaders of El Salvador understand the need to dispense information, their subalterns still view all official deeds as secrets, even deeds that make the government look good.

Word of all upcoming events, press conferences, government allegations or guerrilla charges passes around haphazardly, by encounters in hallways or the elevator, at meals or at the bar before dinner. The rumor mill runs 24 hours a day. We are all in the same boat, the only one in town with a working telex, and we all want the same thing: "bang-bang."

"You've got to have bang-bang or a massacre to get on the air," said a U.S. network producer who asked to be anonymous. "New York is really pushing us. We have to have it as a vehicle to carry the political stuff."

Government troops standing around won't do. Guerrilla troops standing around is better, and interviews with distraught peasants the day after a battle might do it, but the only sure thing is battle itself. And getting bang-bang is 95 percent luck.

The minivans carrying the camera crews have big "TV" and "Press" (press) signs on all their windows in hopes that this will repel rather than attract gunfire,



President José Napoleón Duarte of El Salvador, left, and Defense Minister José Guillermo García, center, talk with a wounded trooper of the elite Atlacatl Rapid Reaction Battalion in the unit's infirmary at Sitio del Niño after attending the first anniversary ceremony of the Green Beret-trained assault squad. At right is Col. Domingo Monterrosa, the commander.

and that anybody aiming can read. Jouncing along the country roads the crews hope to spot a military patrol or a truckload of soldiers heading for an operation. Perhaps a guerrilla band will step out of the bushes and

stop the van. There is no way to know in advance where these encounters might take place.

One batch of four journalists, stopped like this, asked to join the guerrillas for their morning outing: an ambush for a military

transport vehicle expected along any minute. Hiding on a bluff above the road, the group tensed as the sound of a laboring engine approached. The rifles clicked ready and the rocket launcher

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Haig Cites Evidence Of Salvador Rebel Aid

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. said Tuesday that there was "overwhelming and irrefutable" evidence of Salvadoran leftist guerrillas being controlled and commanded by outsiders.

In an appearance before the House Foreign Affairs Committee Mr. Haig declined to be more specific because, he said, a public disclosure would "jeopardize intelligence sources."

"The operations of the guerrilla forces in El Salvador are controlled from external command and control," he said. "The evidence is overwhelming and irrefutable."

He said congressional intelligence committees have been briefed in detail on evidence. Pressed by Rep. Lee H. Hamilton, a Democrat from Indiana, Mr. Haig said that the externally run forces "are not commanded by Salvadorans."

"Distortion of Reality"

Mr. Haig rejected as a "terrible distortion of reality" any comparison between the situation in El Salvador and U.S. involvement in Vietnam.

"The outcome of the situation in Central America is in the vital interests of the American people

and must be so dealt with," he said. "I believe the American people will support what is currently necessary providing they think we mean what we mean — that we are going to succeed, and not flounder as we did in Vietnam."

Salvadoran officials, meanwhile, said Monday that they were expecting a major victory in one of the few all-out battles of the Salvadoran civil war.

About 2,000 government troops have been fighting several hundred well-entrenched guerrillas on the slopes of Guazapa Volcano for eight days. Gen. José Guillermo García, the minister of defense, said that the army had suffered nine dead and "23 or 24" wounded, although an American photographer reported that field commanders told him that many as 17 soldiers had been killed. Gen. García said 122 guerrilla dead had been counted. He also said that some prisoners had been taken, but would not say how many.

Gen. García said Monday at the military base in Sitio del Niño, as he attended a celebration of the U.S.-trained Atlacatl Rapid Reaction Battalion's first anniversary, that the 400 to 600 guerrillas on Guazapa Volcano

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French Aide Tells U.S. Blocking Gas Pipeline Might Provoke Russia

By Hobart Rowen

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — French Foreign Trade Minister Michel Jobert has warned the United States that an effort to frustrate Western European commitments to buy natural gas from the Soviet Union would likely be taken as "an unfriendly gesture" by the Soviet Union.

Brezhnev Hints At Policy Tilt To Europeans

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — President Leonid I. Brezhnev used his speech at a Kremlin dinner for a visiting Polish delegation to offer a veiled warning to the United States that the Soviet Union may turn from pursuit of improved relations with Washington to a policy that emphasizes closer ties with Western Europe.

"No doubt, the world political climate depends in many ways on the state of U.S.-Soviet relations," Mr. Brezhnev said Monday. "But this is not the whole truth. The political weight and influence of other states, including European ones, is also great in the solution of world problems. Their voice can be a decisive one."

Mr. Brezhnev added a renewed appeal to the Reagan administration to place other disputes aside in the interest of progress in disarmament talks.

"We stand for the continuation and enrichment of the dialogue between East and West. We stand for brushing aside the mounds of accusations and counteraccusations and for getting down to a practical solution of urgent problems, in the first place that of disarmament," he said. "In short, we are against confrontation but for accord and businesslike cooperation."

Kim's Term Is Reduced

(Continued from Page 1)

condemned rioters at Pusan and Masan in 1979, miners who rioted at Sabuk in 1980, martial-law violators and others.

But the reduction of sentences does not appear radical apart from commutation of death sentences on five Korean-Japanese to life in prison for alleged espionage for North Korea.

Kim in Poor Health

Mr. Kim, 56, is said to be in poor health. He was given a death sentence in 1980 for offenses under the National Security Law, but Mr. Chun commuted his sentence to life in prison in Jan. 1981.

"He still has more than 18 years left to serve in prison," said Lee Hi Ho, Mr. Kim's wife, reached by telephone at her home in Seoul.

Mrs. Lee said that she had received "no hint" from Seoul officials that part of the 20-year sentence would be remitted and that Mr. Kim would be granted a parole in the future, she declined to comment otherwise.

She said, however, that she is allowed to visit him twice a month for 20 minutes, and added that he suffers from acute sciatica and also has no trouble, for which he receives no medical treatment except vitamins.

Thatcher Declines To Assail Players

The Associated Press

LONDON — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher declined on Tuesday to condemn 12 English cricket players who have defied sports officials to play in South Africa.

Under pressure from all sides in the House of Commons, Mrs. Thatcher insisted that the British government still supports the Gleneagles Agreement of 1977, under which Britain and other Commonwealth countries pledged to discourage sports tours of South Africa because of its racial policies.

Mrs. Thatcher said: "We do not have the power to prevent our sportsmen and sportswomen from visiting South Africa or anywhere else." Meanwhile, the controversy over the tour by some of England's best players continued to grow, with the chairman of the Nottinghamshire County Cricket Club demanding that the players be banned from English cricket for life.

ion, exacerbating tensions between the two superpowers.

In an interview Monday at the French Embassy during a round of trade talks with U.S. officials, Mr. Jobert acknowledged that France "is not happy" at the prospect of having to depend on the Soviet Union for one-third of its natural gas supplies.

But he rejected the argument made by the Reagan administration — reiterated during the week-end by Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger — that the dependence is excessive, estimating that it will amount to less than 5 percent of total French energy supplies.

Competing Interests

Mr. Jobert's comments on the gas pipeline and supply issue illustrated a phase of the growing strain between Europe and the United States on economic and security issues. He said the French government was uncomfortable at being caught between the competing interests in Europe of Washington and Moscow.

The French minister, who is here on a get-acquainted mission, met Monday with Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan, Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige, Trade Ambassador William E. Brock and officials at the State Department.

He said in the interview that in a previous exchange of "gossips" with Mr. Brock, he had given the impression that the United States "wanted free trade, free enterprise and 'free everything' for the benefit of America, and I said to him that we wanted a situation that permits everybody to live more decently."

As to U.S. complaints that France unfairly subsidizes its export trade, Mr. Jobert said, "In that matter, I am going to argue that nobody is perfect. ... To me, the United States very often appears to be a very protectionist country."

Sensitive Issue

On the increasingly sensitive issue of buying natural gas from the Soviet Union, Mr. Jobert said that the United States had not come forward to offer France the gas it requires over the next half-dozen years, after which he believes there will be a worldwide surplus.

"But we need energy [now]," Mr. Jobert said, "and where are we going to find it? We need it in order to earn our own living, and we're not going to stop earning our living."

Mr. Jobert said that if the United States attempted to place export restraints on sophisticated equipment for the pipeline, "it could be delayed by as much as two years. But the Russians are going ahead with this project. It is going to be done."

Asked if a U.S. effort to block equipment would be taken by France as an unfriendly gesture, Mr. Jobert turned the question around and suggested that it would be the Russians who would be provoked.

"The heart of the question," he said, "is 'Do you want to make war with the Soviet Union or do you want to cooperate with them?'"

Polish Martyr Of Auschwitz To Be Saint

United Press International

VATICAN CITY — Father Maksymilian Kolbe, a Polish priest who gave his life for a prisoner at the Auschwitz concentration camp and a revered spiritual figure in Poland, will be made a saint, church officials announced Tuesday.

The Rev. Vitale Bommarco, a priest of the Franciscan order that Kolbe belonged to, said the canonization would be held Oct. 10 in Rome. He disclosed that Pope John Paul II, who holds a special devotion for the martyred Kolbe, granted a dispensation from normal requirements for sainthood.

On Aug. 14, 1941, the Auschwitz commandant ordered that 10 prisoners be starved to death in a concrete bunker as punishment for the escape of another inmate. When a Polish worker with a wife and two sons was chosen to die, Kolbe slowly stepped out of the line and told the SS colonel: "I am alone, a priest, and he has a wife and children. Let me take his place."

For 10 days Kolbe could be heard leading the 10 men in prayer and hymns, but one by one they died. After 10 days, when Kolbe and three other men were still alive, the Nazis injected carbolic acid into their veins because they needed the bunker for other prisoners.



The man and woman who ran their car through the U.S. Embassy gate leave the compound with a consular official.

Couple in Moscow Crashes Auto Through Gates of U.S. Embassy

United Press International

MOSCOW — A man and woman crashed their car through the iron gates of the U.S. Embassy before dawn Tuesday and spoke with American officials for five hours before leaving.

Consular officers convinced the couple to leave the embassy compound shortly before noon and put them in a taxi bound for the procurator general's office, the highest legal authority in the Soviet Union.

The man and woman did not identify themselves but said they came from an area near Lvov, a Ukrainian city near the Soviet border with Poland. They drove a Zhiguli sedan past Soviet police who stand guard outside the embassy at 6:30 a.m. and crashed through the half-closed iron gates of the north portico, smashing the rear right door of the auto and breaking window glass. The collision caused minor damage to the embassy.

The couple's demands were not known. Embassy officials said matters involving the consular section — which deals with emigration requests — are kept confidential.

It was the fifth such incident at the U.S. Embassy since Aug. 29, 1981. The last intruder, a former mental patient armed with a shotgun, stayed almost five hours on Oct. 10 before embassy officers could convince him to leave the embassy.

Canada Gets Its Brand Of 'New Federalism'

By Henry Giniger

New York Times Service

OTTAWA — Canada has a new federalism, according to Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau, and it has generated as big a furor as President Reagan's brand.

Unlike Mr. Reagan, Mr. Trudeau wants to increase the federal role in almost all fields and end what he calls the insatiable appetite of the 10 provinces for more power and money. Thursday, in announcing the end of cooperative federalism, he said that he had tried governing by consensus and cooperation and had been "kicked in the teeth."

"I thought we could build a strong Canada through cooperation," he said. "I have been disillusioned."

Instead of trying to please the provinces, Mr. Trudeau said, Ottawa will now try to please itself and "hopefully those Canadian people who think there must be a government of Canada that will have some powers and some tax room left."

"And that," he said, "is the new federalism, if you want to call it that."

Among Mr. Trudeau's critics is Quebec's new minister for intergovernmental affairs, Jacques-Yvan Morin. He will make his first visit to the United States this week as a way of reaffirming Quebec's determination to resist federal encroachment and manage its own economic affairs.

He said he was putting a priority on increasing the province's commercial relations, particularly with the United States, to which it already sends 60 percent of its exports. Mr. Morin will visit New York and New England, primarily to promote such Quebec exports as iron ore, hydroelectricity and finished goods.

Other Provinces Protest

In an interview in Quebec, Mr. Morin said, "Mr. Trudeau is heading toward centralization, above all in the economic field, and we must therefore react by upholding as much as possible the Quebec government as the prime mover of our development."

"The best way to safeguard our powers of government," he added, "is to exercise them."

At a news conference last week, Mr. Morin said Quebec's survival as a distinct society was in danger. "The federal offensive," he said, "if it is not countered, will lead to the tranquil extinction of Quebec."

As the representative of a culturally distinct society, the Quebec government is more sensitive than most provincial governments to Ottawa's attempts in the last two years to impart stronger direction in such matters as constitutional

change, energy projects, manpower training, postsecondary education and regional development. But the protests after Mr. Trudeau's remarks about ungrateful provinces were vehement everywhere.

Joe Clark, the Progressive Conservative opposition leader and former prime minister, accused Mr. Trudeau of "destroying federalism" and said, "He does not have a mandate to break the nation."

Ed Broadbent, head of the New Democratic Party, said Mr. Trudeau's remarks "are destructive of the very essence of federalism."

Premier Brian Peckford of Newfoundland said the prime minister was acting like "a spoiled child."

Conflict Seen In Kremlin

(Continued from Page 1)

prospect to have died in a measure of disgrace. Mr. Brezhnev, who ensured the steady rise of Gen. Yurii Andropov, 36 years and was related to him by marriage, failed to sign his official obituary that was published in the newspapers.

Moreover, Gen. Yurii Andropov was buried not in the Kremlin wall or in the large, restricted cemetery at Moscow's historic Novodevichy convent, as his rank and membership in the party Central Committee would ordinarily dictate, but in a large and crowded commoners' cemetery.

Some Soviet sources speculate that Gen. Yurii Andropov may have been trying to protect Mr. Brezhnev's daughter and son, Galina and Yuri, from implication in financial scandals. Galina Brezhnev, 53, is married to Lt. Gen. Yuri M. Churbanov, 45, the first deputy chief of the MVD police. Yuri Brezhnev, 48, is one of three first deputy ministers of foreign trade.

Ten days after Gen. Yurii Andropov's death, the KGB arrested a frequent companion of Galina Brezhnev, a man of legendary wealth known as "Boris the Gypsy."

"Boris," the sources said, has been charged with illicit dealing in diamonds and foreign currency. He and Galina Brezhnev were frequently seen together dining at the All-Union Theatrical Society restaurant on Gorky Street in Moscow.

A second corruption arrest with political overtones followed on Feb. 17, when the MVD seized the national head of Soviet circuits, Anatoly A. Molotov, and a \$1.4-million hoard of illicit diamonds and foreign currency.

U.S. Is Holding Talks With Latin Americans On Expanding Bases

By Michael Getler

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States is conducting classified discussions with a number of Latin American countries that could add to the military facilities available for use in a regional emergency, according to Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger.

Existence of the discussions was revealed in largely overlooked testimony by Mr. Weinberger last week before House subcommittees on defense appropriations and military construction.

There was no follow-up discussion by subcommittee members and Mr. Weinberger did not say what countries were involved. Sources indicated that Honduras and Colombia were two of the nations involved, although there was no official confirmation.

Airfield Improvement

The idea, according to government officials, is to improve airfields in the countries involved so that if help is needed from the United States or other regional allies there will be places to land and refuel military aircraft.

The United States maintains a large naval and air base at Guantanamo Bay on the southeastern tip of Cuba. The Army's Southern Command — with land, air and naval facilities — is located in Panama.

The effort to expand the number of places where U.S. or allied forces might be able to operate from is a sensitive matter, according to government officials, because negotiations are not completed and because a number of countries in the region, while concerned about Cuban and leftist activities, are also worried about being too overtly identified with the United States or about the possibility of U.S. intervention in the region.

The matter arose publicly when Rep. Bob Gim, a Georgia Democrat, asked Mr. Weinberger what efforts the Pentagon planned to counter Cuban expansion in the region and whether Mr. Weinberger envisioned the need for access to facilities.

Mr. Weinberger said the United States had facilities in that area and was working to improve them. While it would be useful to have additional bases, he continued,

"basically we have essentially either the potential or the actuality of what we need to be of assistance in preventing the increase of Communist aggression in that part of the world."

But when asked again by Rep. Gim about future access "in this region," Mr. Weinberger added: "We have discussions under way, basically of a classified nature, that would enable us to add to the number of facilities that we see in the future we may sometimes need. Obviously, they are proceeding on a completely negotiated basis between sovereign countries. I think there is a full appreciation in a number of those areas of the importance of having facilities of this kind that can serve our mutual benefit."

The overall military construction budget request for fiscal 1983 totals \$8.2 billion, including \$45 million for so-called contingency facilities for the Air Force and \$39 million for the Navy. It has not been stated publicly what those funds are for, though sources say the Navy money is primarily for construction work at Somalia and Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean region.

Begin Trip May Be Off

(Continued from Page 1)

tant Jewish demonstrators who are resisting the pullout from Sinai.

Mr. Sharon told the Knesset Tuesday that 500 hand grenades had been smuggled into Sinai by Jewish militants in recent weeks, and Mr. Begin said that there had been firm reports of settlers planning violence against the army.

As a result, he explained, he had ordered the roads into the Sinai closed Friday night to prevent additional demonstrators from entering the area.

Noting that the protesters had planned to mobilize thousands of yeshiva students and others from throughout the country, Mr. Begin said, "There is no army in the world that can evacuate ten thousand people without bloodshed."

It was to avoid bloodshed that he closed the area, he said.

Motion Easily Defeated

A motion of no confidence in the government, submitted by the extreme rightist Tehiya party, which opposes the peace treaty and the Sinai withdrawal, was easily defeated by a vote of 58 to 4, with 43 abstentions.

Mr. Begin said that he was also concerned by the need to withdraw, but he insisted that Israel would stand by its international commitments. "No, we won't surrender," he declared. "We are fighting for the peace now."

He had harsh words for the militants. He directed his assault mainly against Hanan Porat, a leader of Tehiya and a Knesset member who was helping to organize the resistance.

"This was the plan: to bring students of the ages of 15, 16, down to the area," Mr. Begin said. "What kind of hatred are you implanting in 15-year-olds?" he asked. He noted that demonstrators were marching wearing yellow stars as Jews were forced to do by the Nazis.

Nonresidents Evicted

"And they called the Israeli soldiers Nazis," Mr. Begin said in disbelief.

Nonresidents of the Sinai, including a group of yeshiva students, were evicted from Sharm el Sheikh Tuesday, according to the Israeli radio, and Mr. Sharon said that Wednesday the army would begin evacuating squatters from the Yamit region. Twenty-three infiltrators, who stole into the area around army roadblocks, were arrested Monday at a settlement called Priel.

According to reporters present, there were scuffles between demonstrators and troops and police-men.

Meanwhile, the army's chief of staff, Lt. Gen. Rafael Eytan, was criticized for remarks he made to demonstrators Sunday, in which he promised "to speak to whoever has to be spoken to in order that everything will return to its former state." The implication was that he would appeal to Mr. Sharon and Mr. Begin to remove the roadblocks.

Mr. Begin's office denied press reports that the prime minister had threatened to fire the general if he repeated such remarks.

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WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

U.S. Senate Passes Anti-Busing Bill

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The Senate gave its approval Tuesday to the most far-reaching anti-busing legislation ever to move through Congress, but chances for House passage appeared slim.

After months of stall tactics by liberals and hours of emotional debate, the Senate approved the bill 57 to 37. The anti-busing provisions were attached to an otherwise routine \$2.45-billion authorization for the Justice Department for 1982.

The provisions would prohibit federal courts from ordering busing for desegregation of more than five miles (eight kilometers) or 15 minutes each way daily; prohibit the Justice Department from initiating suits designed to seek busing for desegregation; and permit the department to seek to remove or reduce busing orders already in effect.

One Hurt in Attack on Ulster Official

Florida's Mullet Patrol: Anchors Ho, Crab Claws And the Scales of Justice

By Gregory Jaynes
New York Times Service

TITUSVILLE, Fla. — There are some practiced piscators who believe that certain wily fish can laugh, that they make a thump, silvery, tinkling sound. This story accepts that premise.

Friday night a deputy sheriff and three prisoners bade goodbye to Sheriff Jake Miller and drove off towing a 19-foot boat to the Indian River. On the hull of the boat a prisoner had painted a sloop-eyed mullet in a snappy officer's hat and around the fish was lettered "Brevard County Mullet Patrol." This was the idea of Sheriff Miller, whose last words to his new patrol were, "Now, boys, don't take that boat to Cuba."

The sheriff explained that this was only a training exercise. He said the big schools of mullet would not come in from the Atlantic to lay their eggs for another month or so but he wanted to be ready by then. He expects his patrol to pull in 600 to 700 pounds of fish a night and that he can save the county more than \$15,000 a year by feeding his prisoners fish a few times a week. Mullet are bluish fish weighing about a pound.

The Mullet Patrol is only the first step in an ambitious plan, however. The sheriff, who has an overcrowded jail like almost any other U.S. sheriff, hopes to persuade the county commission to give him 50 acres on which to build a new jail and to give him \$9.9 million to build it with, and then he will have his prisoners raise beef and pork and vegetables, as well as go fishing, for their food. He also thinks fishing and farming will keep down tensions in his institution.

Net Put Out

The mood on the boat, meanwhile, was far from tense. The Mullet Patrol commander, Frank Cassidy, a court liaison officer selected as leader because he spent six years in the Navy, had ordered his men to pay out 200 yards (182 meters) of net. First inmate Kim Morin (serving 30 days for a traffic violation) was in the bow, and Seamen Lasco Bell (30-day sentence for nonpayment of child support) and John Tanner (180 days for a lot of nonpayment of child support) were in the stern. On the shore was Gene White, classifications officer who stayed in touch with a citizens-band radio and used the name "Mullet 2."

"Make sure you're not in the channel," said Mullet 2. "We've got to follow the law, even though we are the law."

After they had set the net and run along parallel to it banging on the boat with gaffs, a maneuver designed to drive the fish into the net, they stopped in the gathering darkness and Mr. Morin beamed the anchor. Cupping his hands round his mouth, he called, "Anchors ho!"

"Kim," Mr. Cassidy said gently, "it's anchors weigh."

About this time another boat came along at top speed and made straight for the net. Everyone on the county boat screamed and whistled and the other boat made a turn, barely missing the net. The same thing happened again, and then the Mullet Patrol put in the water a flashlight stuck in a block of plastic foam and lighted the boat with spotlights. It was time to harvest the catch.

For awhile nothing appeared in the net but after pulling up a few more yards of it Mr. Bell came across a crab crab. He asked for gloves. The crab would not let go of the net, and so Mr. Bell pulled off one of its claws. Mr. Morin remarked that it would grow back and went on to say to himself that it was against the law to pull off both claws.

They kept talking in net and occasionally found a catfish, but that was all. Catfish are scavengers that are relished in some areas but in others, like Titusville, they are tossed back with revulsion.

"This is terrible," said Mr. Morin, disposing of a catfish. "This is worse than we've ever done, and we ain't never done real good."

When it was over, they had taken in only two crab claws. They made for shore in the dark and suddenly there was a sickening jolt and a definite loss of forward motion. "When you want to leave," Mr. Cassidy said curtly, "it helps to take in the anchor."

So the inmates corrected the problem, and they were off again. Everyone was silent until a stiff breeze knocked the fire off Mr. Cassidy's cigarette and the ashes flew into his face. "Well, there goes my mustache," he said painfully. "Smell that hair? Son of a gunt!" He patted his singed upper lip.

Back on land they cleaned up after themselves and then everyone went to jail. A fingernail moon began to show and far out in the river there came a faint rustle, metallic yet liquid, like a submerged wind chime.

U.S. Study Says Crime 'Surging' Regardless of Place, Enforcement

By Thomas O'Toole
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Crime has grown at a rapid rate in all U.S. cities, regardless of their size, location, minority populations or whether they are gaining or losing population.

It is no longer a local problem to

be dealt with on a local level but is a national phenomenon growing at almost the same rate from Long Island to Los Angeles, beyond the control of local governments.

These are some of the surprising conclusions of a 3½-year study done for the U.S. Justice Department by Northwestern University's Center for Urban Affairs and Policy Research, near Chicago.

The growth of crime appears to be the result of fundamental changes in the lifestyles of Americans," write Profs. Herbert Jacob and Robert L. Lineberry, who conducted the \$923,000 study for the National Institute of Justice. "It is the result of greater affluence which made more valuable goods available for theft, a condition aggravated by the greater propensity of Americans to leave goods unguarded in empty homes and expose themselves to dangerous situations in traveling around their cities."

396 Cities Studied

The result of all this, the two political scientists say, is that "crime has surged everywhere in the United States regardless of local efforts to stem the tide. Whether local officials have engaged in Herculean efforts or none at all, the crime wave affected their community."

The Northwestern study covers the 31 years from 1948 through 1978 and involves 396 cities, every city in the country with more than 50,000 residents. In-depth studies were done of 10 cities.

The professors say their study shows a remarkably similar rise in crime rates for cities that bear no resemblance to each other: "Both the New Yorks and the Houstons of the United States experienced substantial rises in their reported crime rates. Those increases, moreover, occurred at about the same time and with the same velocity for all kinds of cities."

All 10 cities studied in depth suffered huge increases in their crime rates over the three decades covered. Newark suffered the most, a sevenfold increase in property crime and an elevenfold rise in violent crime. But the thriving cities of San Jose and Phoenix saw property crime more than double and violent crime more than quadruple.

Minor Race Role

The role of race in the rise of crime was downplayed in the study but it was not dismissed.

"Cities which have large fractions of their population that are nonwhite generally have higher rates for violent crimes," they said. "This relationship is much stronger than the relationship between the size of the nonwhite population and the property crime rate."

Age and poverty seemed to have little bearing either. On youth: "At no time did the proportion of the youthful population account for as much as 5 percent of the variance in either violent or property crime rates." On poverty: "The number of poor people in a city is only marginally related to either property or violent crime."

Reagan Stands Firm On Rejecting Tax Rise

By Lou Cannon
and Helen Dewar
Washington Post Service

CHEYENNE, Wyo. — A defiant President Reagan, rejecting fears of "pessimists on the Potomac" about looming budget deficits, declared Tuesday his intention to stand firm in rejecting calls to raise taxes and cut military spending.

His economic program, Mr. Reagan said, "will guide our country out of this dark tunnel of recession and decline."

As worried legislators, both Republicans and Democrats, have been proposing to rewrite his fiscal 1983 budget, seeking to cut its projected \$91.5-billion deficit either by postponing the scheduled tax cut or cutting the big increases in the military budget, Mr. Reagan has taken his arguments on the road to garner support for his stand-fast position.

"Paralyzed by Handwringers"

On Monday, Mr. Reagan told a political fund-raising audience here that Washington "seems paralyzed by handwringers... pessimists on the Potomac."

Although Mr. Reagan said he is open to ideas on reducing the deficit, he said in a speech: "My commitment to cutting taxes and rebuilding our defenses is every bit as strong today as it was the day I took office. There must be no retreat in these areas."

In a meeting in Washington with Republican leaders earlier on Monday, the president said the recession has "begun to level out" and vowed that he would not retreat on his tax-cut program.

"I would say that the president has not moved one inch," said Senate Finance Committee Chairman Robert J. Dole of Kansas, after he and other Republican members of the panel joined Sen. Howard H. Baker Jr., Republican of Tennessee, for the meeting at the White House.

Mr. Reagan then went to a gathering of small-business leaders in the East Room where he gave a fiery pep talk in defense of his economic program. He asked them a

series of rhetorical questions, concluding with, "Would you agree we are on the right road to recovery and we should stick it out?"

The audience roared its approval. Mr. Reagan gave himself a mock slap on the face and said, "Thanks, I needed that."

On his way out of the room, Mr. Reagan was asked his reaction to accounts that the recession was deepening. "It has begun to level out," the president said. "That always happens at the bottom. You've got to have a curve before you turn up."

When a reporter observed that the Titanic had sunk even though its rate of decline had changed, Mr. Reagan made a sweeping curve with his right hand and picked up on the metaphor.

"The ship is afloat," he said. "It's in the hollow of the wave and riding out for the next curve."

Times of London Delays Dismissals

LONDON — The Times of London has delayed for five days the effective date of dismissal notices given to 210 clerical workers in a bid to avert closure, officials of the 197-year-old newspaper confirmed Tuesday.

Arthur Britten, corporate relations director for the Times Newspapers owned by Rupert Murdoch, said the decision was made at a meeting with union officials Monday.

"It was felt that this would give a better atmosphere to the talks," he said. Mr. Murdoch had threatened to close the Times and its sister weekly The Sunday Times last week if he could not trim the staff of 2,600 employees by 600. He said overhauling is a principal reason the two papers are together losing £15 million (\$27.3 million) a year.

After negotiations with the unions failed to produce sufficient agreement on voluntary layoffs, Mr. Murdoch Feb. 23 announced he was firing the 210 clerical employees effective March 9.



FOOLED AND FOILED — A would-be hijacker waving a cigarette lighter and a bottle filled with yellow fluid tried to divert United Airlines flight 674 to Cuba on Monday. Passengers said the pilot tricked him into thinking the jet had landed at Havana, when, in fact, it had arrived at the Miami airport. The man, identified as Guillermo Alzaro Mejia Diaz, 23, an unemployed resident of Chicago, was then overpowered by the co-pilot and an off-duty pilot who was a passenger. He told the FBI he came to the United States from Cuba in 1980.

N.Y. Suggests Use of Tax Breaks As Way to Keep Newspaper Afloat

By Jonathan Friendly
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Deputy Mayor Karen N. Gerard has told the owners of The Daily News that New York City could provide "tax incentives and other financing tools" to help them or a new owner shift the paper's Manhattan printing operations to a new location in the city.

Mrs. Gerard, who supervises programs for economic development, also said the city could assist with "labor issues that must be resolved if The Daily News is to operate on a profitable basis."

The Tribune Co. of Chicago has been trying to sell the paper since December, saying it did not want to pay for an upgrading of the printing plant believed necessary to make the paper profitable again. The publisher of The News, Robert M. Hunt, had proposed a \$60-million plan to improve the paper's plant in the borough of Brooklyn and end printing at the News Building on 42d Street at Second Avenue.

Search Spawns Fears

The Tribune Co. has not said what it will do if it cannot find a buyer, but its search has spawned fears among the 3,800 employees that it might close the 62-year-old tabloid and take what it can get for the Manhattan building as com-

mercial office space. A spokesman for the company said Monday that the city's offer "would be very helpful or encouraging to a buyer, but noted that it would not make the Tribune Co. reconsider its decision to sell."

Mrs. Gerard said her offer of help, made in a letter to Stanton R. Cook, president of The Tribune Co., simply repeated what the city had told News officials in the past.

The city's usual tax incentive program provides 19-year abate-

ments of property taxes on industrial construction and, in some cases, tax-exempt financing. Mrs. Gerard said she said, however, that there had been no discussion with The News about any specific project.

Her letter was made public by Theodore W. Kheel, the labor mediator, who has been advising the newspaper unions and has established an employee stock ownership trust that he says could, as a last resort, buy the newspaper.

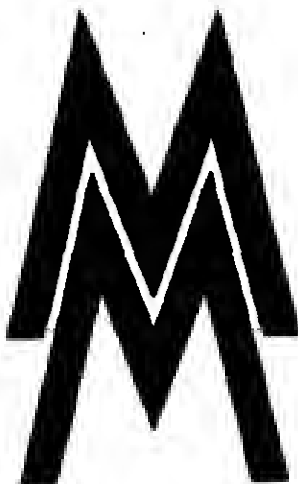
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Tanzania Needs Aid in Spite of Crop Output

Mismanagement, Inefficiency Reported as Foreign Nations Provide Food

By Alan Cowell

New York Times Service

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania — For the third year in a row, Tanzania is importing food donated by outsiders to feed mainly those city dwellers who do not have access to their country's own produce.

Of the vessels moored at Dar es Salaam in the last two weeks, two were unloading corn onto rickety trucks, themselves in such short supply that it takes, on the average, 20 days to transfer the food from ship to shore.

However, Westerners who have recently toured parts of inland Tanzania, away from the debilitating heat of the Indian Ocean coast, say that food shortages outside the cities are limited to pockets.

The contrast between town and country is part of a tale of mismanagement, inefficiency and corruption that outsiders increasingly attribute to President Julius K. Nyerere's dogged commitment to a kind of socialism that his country does not have the manpower to sustain.

The discontent that flows from Tanzania's parlous economic conditions found its most graphic expression when a group of Tanzanians hijacked an Air Tanzania Boeing 737 last Friday and demanded Mr. Nyerere's resignation before surrendering in Britain.

The hijacking was led by an army officer, apparently sup-

porting the argument of a senior Western diplomat here that if discontent is to crystallize it will do so in the military.

[Tanzania will not ask Britain to return the four hijackers, the government said Monday, United Press International reported from Dar es Salaam. No explanation was given for the decision.]

[Airline industry sources said a bomb was found Tuesday aboard an airliner belonging to Air Tanzania, whose only other plane was involved in last week's hijacking. Reuters reported from Dar es Salaam. Bomb disposal experts were flown to Kilimanjaro airport in northern Tanzania to try to disarm the device, the agency said.]

Mr. Nyerere has in the past attributed much of his country's economic misfortune to outside factors. As a spokesman for the Third World, he has complained that adverse terms of trade, rising oil prices and his war against former Ugandan dictator Idi Amin have strangled the economy.

Unpublished figures, compiled by Scandinavian and Western embassies, however, show a different picture.

According to one such analysis, whose authors requested anonymity, the losses incurred by Tanzania because of decreasing agricultural output are more than double those created by high oil prices. Another analysis,

noting that "the future is ominous," said that, even if Tanzania received all of its oil free, there would still be a huge gap between imports and its exports of agricultural commodities.

Ever since 1967, when Mr. Nyerere charted a Socialist course for his country, Tanzania has been organized on highly centralized lines that give a huge slice of the economy to state-controlled companies which have generally proved unable to meet their obligations and have cost more to run than they have earned.

Prof. Simon Mbiye, the president's economic adviser, said in a recent interview, "We moved to the Socialist approach and then we created institutions, and maybe we were overzealous in creating institutions."

Some of the companies, he said, are now to be dismantled and replaced by cooperatives. Tanzania's woes are not simply a result of Socialist mismanagement. Adverse prices for export crops, grandiose foreign aid schemes that cost the country too much to run were unsuitable in the first place and a costly attempt at industrialization all took their toll.

But the upshot, according to Tanzanian and Western economists, seems to have been the creation of a society in which many people live outside the formal economy — as subsistence farmers or peasants selling their crops on the black market or

senior officials augmenting their meager salaries with vegetable plots at home or bribes in the office.

"When the worst comes to the worst," Prof. Mbiye said, "the modern sector shrinks but the subsistence sector cannot stop. Many people forget that the power in a country like ours lies in the subsistence sector."

Crops Held Back

The importation of food this year displays some of the ways the official economy works in reality. According to Western agronomists, farmers in the countryside are holding back their crops for the black market where they can get much higher prices. So the cities run short of food despite the availability of food in the interior.

In March, 1981, Tanzania's food supply specialists warned the Ministry of Agriculture that shortages were imminent and that food would have to be imported. The country, bedeviled by drought and other natural misfortunes, had called in previous years on the international community to help, but Agriculture Ministry officials declined to make a similar appeal when the alarms began to be sounded in 1981.

The request was not made until October, 1981, when Mr. Nyerere, claiming ignorance of the earlier warnings, ordered his officials to request international assistance and thus halted the



Julius K. Nyerere

plan to buy food on the open market.

Donors came forward with promises of 260,000 tons of relief food, and famine is expected to be averted.

The anomalies remain, however. As the food aid began arriving, news began to leak out that the country's vice president, Aboud Jumbe, who is the leader of Zanzibar, a part of Tanzania with control over its own economy, has ordered a \$5-million export jet to carry him from the island to the mainland, a 10-minute flight.

U.S. Suggests Arms Sales Hinge On Jordan Reassessing Soviet Pact

By Richard Halloran

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger has suggested that the administration's response to any Jordanian request for purchases of advanced weapons would depend on whether Jordan reconsidered its military supply arrangement with the Soviet Union.

Mr. Weinberger told reporters Monday that, before responding to a request for new arms from King Hussein, he wanted to see "what effect it would have on their very unfortunate policy of feeling that they had to acquire Soviet arms."

King Hussein has concluded an agreement to buy Soviet anti-aircraft missiles and has said that he would not cancel it. But Mr. Weinberger, who has said he was more worried about Soviet advisers and influence in Jordan than the missiles themselves, declared Monday that he thought the Jordanian-Soviet agreement is "very unfortunate for the whole Mideast and specifically Israel."

'Very Dangerous'

"I think it is very dangerous to have that kind of influence extended into the Mideast at all," he said.

During his recent visit to Jordan, Mr. Weinberger expressed dismay that Washington's ban on selling mobile anti-aircraft missiles to Jordan had led that nation to buy arms from the Soviet Union. He tried to persuade King Hussein to cancel the purchase but was unsuccessful.

Congress has forbidden the sale of mobile anti-aircraft missiles to Jordan out of fear that they would threaten Israel. But congressional officials said that opposition might soften if the administration could point to a defeat for Soviet influence.

The Soviet Union already has military relationships, developed primarily through arms sales, with Jordan's neighbors, Syria and Iraq. The relationship with Iraq has been reported to be declining, however, as Moscow has quietly sought to gain influence with Iraq's enemy, Iran.

Wide-Ranging Session

In a wide-ranging session on current issues, Mr. Weinberger also made these points:

• He asserted that the Soviet Union had increased the tempo of its deployment of SS-20 intermediate-range nuclear missiles from one in seven days to one in five days. Pentagon officials said that nearly 300 of the missile-launchers had been deployed.

Bonn Proposing Retirement at 58

The Associated Press

BONN — West Germans would be able to retire at age 58 and receive two-thirds of their most recent net income under a plan being drawn up by the Labor Ministry, it has been announced.

A ministry spokesman said Monday that the proposal was designed to fight unemployment by freeing up to a half million jobs. The spokesman said that Labor Minister Herbert Ehrenberg would offer legislation soon to enact the plan into law.

According to the proposal, workers reaching age 58 would have the option of staying on the job or retiring with 68 percent of their most recent net income. Ordinarily, West German men retire at 65 and women at 63.

Harper's Gets Independence, Financial Boost

The Associated Press

CHICAGO — Harper's Magazine, buoyed by a \$3-million cash infusion, is officially on its own following a decision last month by the Internal Revenue Service to grant not-for-profit status to the new Harper's Magazine Foundation, permitting it to receive tax deductible contributions.

The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, which purchased the 132-year-old magazine from the Minneapolis Star and Tribune Co. in July, 1980, created the Harper's Magazine Foundation in October, 1980, to operate the magazine. On Monday it announced the transfer of ownership.

The MacArthur foundation gave the new foundation \$1.5 million. While an additional \$1.5 million was a gift from the Atlantic Richfield Corp. When purchased by the MacArthur foundation, Harper's, the oldest continuously published magazine in the United States, had not made a profit since 1967.

Somali Emergency Ended, Cabinet Reshuffled

Reuters

NAIROBI — Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre has lifted a state of emergency imposed 16 months ago and dissolved the Supreme Revolutionary Council of

officers involved in the 1969 coup which brought him to power.

The Somali news agency reported Tuesday that the decision was made Monday at an extraordinary meeting of the ruling Somali Revolu-

tionary Socialist Party's central committee.

The move was accompanied by a wholesale Cabinet reshuffle in which only five men retained their posts, including Foreign Minister Abdirahman Jama Barre and Finance Minister Abdillahi Ahmed Adow.

On Oct. 21, 1980, Gen. Siad Barre declared a state of emergency, citing the need to fight corruption and internal dissent at a time of military pressure from Ethiopia.

In ending the state of emergency, Gen. Siad Barre appeared to demonstrate that he is fully in control of the country despite recent reports of unrest in the north and hit-and-run raids by anti-government guerrillas.

Some diplomats in Nairobi linked the return to normal rule with the president's coming visit to the United States, which has been allied with Somalia since the government there broke with the Soviet Union in 1977.

Senior Somali diplomats in Nairobi said the end of emergency rule was designed to hasten the relaxation of tension in a country which sees itself in an undeclared state of war with Ethiopia, al-

though full-scale fighting ended four years ago.

Closely allied to the Soviet Union since Gen. Siad Barre took power, Somalia turned to the United States when the Kremlin switched sides halfway through the Ethiopian-Somali war over the Ogaden Desert.

On Aug. 22, 1980, Somalia and the United States signed an agreement that granted the United States access to air and naval facilities on the Gulf of Aden in return for radar and anti-aircraft equipment worth \$45-million in military sales credits.

But to date none of the equipment has been delivered and, according to Western diplomats, one of the reasons for the delay was U.S. doubts over the stability of Somalia.

Diplomatic sources in Nairobi attached importance to the return to the Defense Ministry of Gen. Mohammed Ali Samantar, a widely respected soldier who had been shunted aside in favor of a member of Gen. Siad Barre's own clan.

The Somali news agency announced on the reshuffle made no mention of where the 20 ministers who lost their posts had been moved.

Nigerian Strike Cuts Water Supply; Air Workers Also Said to Walk Out

Reuters

LAGOS — Nigerians were standing in line for water and gasoline Tuesday on the fifth day of a national electricity and gas workers' strike, and Lagos radio announced the suspension of all Nigeria Airways flights because of an apparent strike by air traffic controllers.

Hit by water supply cuts because of the failure of electric pumping equipment, hospitals were telling visitors to bring their own. Water tankers were being besieged by people with tin cans, buckets and washing bowls. Many gas stations in Nigeria,

one of the world's major oil producers, had to close because they did not have standby generators to supply electricity for fuel pumps.

The management of the National Electrical Power Authority was due to meet union leaders and members of the House of Representatives committee on labor Tuesday, but informed sources said there was no immediate likelihood of an end to the strike over pay and the issue of government control of the power authority.

On the air traffic controllers' action, Lagos radio said all flights by Nigeria Airways were suspended as a result of the sudden refusal of the air traffic controllers to perform their normal duties. It gave no further details.

The government has told power authority workers to return to work or face possible dismissal and prosecution. It has implied that a union demand for a month's salary as an annual bonus was the workers' only grievance. But diplomatic sources said a

cause of the strike was a report published last week by a government commission on state companies, which had not been accepted by the union because its workers were seeking autonomous status for the power authority and a salary and grading structure separate from that of other government employees.

Senate Split Over Law To Protect CIA Agents

By George Lardner Jr.

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate has taken up an often delayed bill to outlaw naming U.S. intelligence agents, with all signs pointing to a close vote on the one issue that has held up enactment.

The issue involves the standard to be required for criminal prosecutions of journalists and other outsiders who disclose information that serves to identify a "covert agent."

The Senate Judiciary Committee narrowly voted last fall to make criminal only those disclosures made with "the intent to impair or impede the foreign intelligence activities of the United States by the fact of identification and exposure."

But Sen. John H. Chafee, Republican of Rhode Island, has been pressing, with CIA support, for a broader rule, allowing prosecutions of disclosures made "with reason to believe that such activities would impair or impede the foreign intelligence activities of the United States."

Unclassified Cleanings

Either standard would provide for a penalty of up to three years in prison and a \$15,000 fine, even when the information is gleaned from unclassified sources such as old editions of the State Department's Biographic Register.

Leading off a debate Monday, Sen. John P. East, Republican of North Carolina, praised Sen. Chafee's proposal as "good ... solid ... constitutional language" that at the same time would enable prosecutors to fend off claims of a "noble" purpose on the part of defense lawyers.

"We ought to err on the side of protecting these gentlemen, in the intelligence agencies, and protecting the national security interest," Sen. East declared. "Whatever the intrusions on constitutional rights here, they are modest and gentle."

Sen. Joseph R. Biden Jr., Democrat of Delaware, contended, how-

ever, that the proposed "reason-to-believe" rule would cast far too broad a net, extending even to disclosures of corruption within the intelligence community and effectively preventing publication of many newsworthy stories.

"This is not a matter of semantics," Sen. Biden protested. Journalists, he said, "are not ready to throw themselves on a sword. They are as cowardly as the rest of us. This, Chafee amendment, will have a chilling effect, and that is not good for America."

Sen. S. I. Hayakawa, Republican of California, suggested that Sen. Biden forgo any talk about semantics.

"Leave that determination to me," he advised. "I have written five books about the subject."

Sen. Biden said that reminded him of the old saw about wars being too important to be left to the generals.

"Maybe semantics is too important to leave to people who write books about it," he told Sen. Hayakawa.

Sen. Chafee reportedly is confident of 44 votes for his amendment and thinks he can win over enough undecided senators to put it across. A recent count for the other side showed 41 favoring the criminal intent standard, 36 for Sen. Chafee and more than 20 undecided, although more of the undecideds were counted as leaning to Sen. Chafee.

OECD Labor Aides to Meet

The Associated Press

PARIS — Labor ministers from the 24 nations of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development will open a two-day meeting Thursday to discuss possible solutions to the unemployment problem in its member countries. The organization estimates that unemployment among OECD countries will reach 28.5 million people by the end of this year or 8 percent of the labor force.

• He disclosed that the Army had begun designing a new generation of battle tanks even though it has just started deploying the troubled M-1 Abrams tank. He said he had no basis at this point for reducing the M-1 program, which calls for production of 7,000 tanks.

Mr. Weinberger also said that he favored a new G.I. bill of educational benefits to attract young men and women into the armed forces even though the military services are currently enjoying high rates of enlistment and retention of career people.

Task Force on Murder Closes Shop in Atlanta

By Art Harris

Washington Post Service

ATLANTA — The special police task force investigating the murders of 28 young blacks here will close its doors for good, Public Safety Commissioner Lee P. Brown said Monday, two days after Wayne B. Williams was convicted in the killings of two of the victims on the task force's list.

Mr. Brown said authorities have evidence tying Mr. Williams to 21 other victims, 20 of whom were on the list. Evidence from the murder of the 21st victim was introduced at the trial, as was evidence from nine other murders investigated by the task force. Mr. Williams was not charged with the nine others.

Mr. Brown met Monday with state, county and federal law enforcement officials and local prosecutors who reviewed the cases and closed the files on them.

"With Wayne Williams' conviction, we've reviewed all the cases and cleared 23," Mr. Brown said at a news conference.

"Do you believe Wayne Williams committed 23 murders?" he was asked.

"Yes we do," said Mr. Brown, speaking at task force headquarters on West Peachtree Street, where the walls were once hung with composite sketches of killers drawn from psychic's visions.

Almost 200,000 bits of information were fed into computer terminals in the downtown headquarters, a converted car dealership. The phones once rang off the hook with tipsters reporting sightings of "the snatcher."

The walls are bare now, save for an area map and a motto — "In God We Trust, All Others We Polygraph." The phones ceased jangling — and the string of similar killings stopped — soon after Mr. Williams was stopped for questioning last May 22, when he drove across a bridge over the Chattahoochee River.

Two days later, the body of Nathaniel Cater, 27, washed up downstream, near the spot where the body of Jimmy Ray Payne, 21, was fished from the river a month earlier. Mr. Williams was convicted.

ed of those murders by a jury of eight blacks and four whites, who deliberated for 12 hours over a two-day period.

Those murders were investigated by the special task force, set up in the summer of 1980. They were part of a string of slayings of young blacks that terrorized the city for a 22-month period beginning in July, 1979.

Circumstantial Evidence Now officials say they can link 11 additional victims from the list to Mr. Williams through fibers and other circumstantial evidence. But local prosecutors Monday ruled out seeking further indictments against him.

Fulton County District Attorney Lewis Slaton said he doubted the evidence was sufficient to win additional convictions.

Mr. Brown said the files on the remaining cases were being returned to county police for further investigation. Those include the only two female victims, Angel Lanier, 12, and Latonya Wilson, 8. Still open, too, is the case of 10-year-old Darron Cuss, whose body has never been found.

Several mothers of victims have voiced anger at the closing of the task force, and many citizens have expressed doubts of Mr. Williams' guilt. Mr. Brown admonished them to "look at the trial and the verdict of the jury."

Australian Newsmen Is Expelled by Uganda

Reuters

NAIROBI — The Ugandan government has expelled the last Western correspondent based in Kampala, a Australian, Trent O'Keefe, ordering him to leave the country immediately.

Mr. O'Keefe, 27, who was expelled Monday, was the last of a series of Western correspondents expelled by the government of President Milton Obote, which has been irritated with what it regards as hostile Western reporting about Uganda. Mr. O'Keefe worked as a correspondent for several major Western news organizations including Reuters and the British Broadcasting Corporation.

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Australia (air)	115.00 63.00	Netherlands (sea)	115.00 63.00
Australia (sea)	115.00 63.00	Norway (air)	115.00 63.00
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Belgium (sea)	115.00 63.00	Poland (sea)	115.00 63.00
Brazil (air)	115.00 63.00	Portugal (air)	3,600.00 1,980.00
Brazil (sea)	115.00 63.00	Romania (air)	115.00 63.00
Canada (air)	115.00 63.00	Romania (sea)	115.00 63.00
Canada (sea)	115.00 63.00	South Africa (air)	115.00 63.00
Ceylon (air)	115.00 63.00	Spain (air)	3,000.00 1,500.00
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'Gallipoli': Idealism Under Fire

By Thomas Quinn Curtis
International Herald Tribune

Seasoned Performers Analyze Stage Fright

By Susan Heller Anderson
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Turbulent stomach, shaky hands, parched throat, wobbly knees, accelerated heartbeat, sweaty palms. The symptoms are familiar to people in love, students before exams, lawyers in courtrooms, athletes before a contest. But performers must confront them right after night, as the first step in building the complex relationship between artist and audience.

Stage fright, as the symptoms are commonly called, is basically the fear of not living up to the audience's expectations. "Are they going to be able to portray the character?" Dr. Alexander Thomas, a professor of psychiatry at New York University Medical Center, says of actors. "Fear of exposure, of risk-taking," says Gerald Freedman, the Broadway director. "Anyone who puts himself on the line as a performer wants to be loved for his expertise in his craft," says Paul Sperry, a tutor.

In order to establish rapport with the audience the performer must first get on stage. "Nervousness belongs to performing," writes Seymour Bernstein in "With Your Own Two Hands," a primer for pianists. "It plagues almost everyone who performs and it can in some cases reach appalling dimensions." Bernstein, himself a pianist, cites such sufferers as Arthur Schnitzler and the late Gregor Piatigorsky. "Moreover, the wondrous playing of such artists derives more from their ability to channel their nervous energy than from the measures they take to allay its effects," Bernstein says.

Combating Jitters
Performers themselves tell grim tales of pre-performance jitters and how they assuage them. "I combat it by rational and nonrational means," says Michael Tilson Thomas, the conductor. "Rational — I go through the details of a piece. Nonrational — I touch a pin my grandmother gave me." Benny Goodman does "a sort of meditation," he says. "Also, stage fright diminishes once you go on."

Getty Art Museum To Get \$1 Billion Left by Tycoon

LOS ANGELES — The J. Paul Getty Museum here is to receive an endowment of \$1 billion from the late oil tycoon's estate, a Getty spokesman said Tuesday.

Harold Williams, the museum foundation's chief executive officer, said all legal and tax obstacles to the estate had now been resolved. When he died at 83 in 1976, Getty left a will giving a large portion of his wealth to the museum. But the money was tied up in the courts while his son, Ronald, and eldest granddaughter, Anne Catherine, contested the will.

Barbara Brink, speaking for the museum, said the \$1 billion meant it had twice as much money at its disposal as the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York.

She said Getty bequeathed \$700 million in stock to the museum, built on a hillside overlooking the Pacific Ocean, but the stock had appreciated since his death.

The museum already has one of the world's finest collections of Greek and Roman antiquities in addition to paintings by European masters and French decorative art. Williams said "some of the money will be used to enhance the collection, and a significant portion to enhance the visual arts field in broad terms."

Florida's Dali Museum

By Orval Jackson
United Press International

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla. — Cleveland industrialist A. Reynolds Morse's insistence that his art collection remain intact and the enthusiastic action of local and state officials has given birth to the Salvador Dali Museum, which will be dedicated here Sunday.

The new museum will house the largest single collection in the world of the works of the Spanish Surrealist. The collection, appraised in 1980 at \$35 million, includes 99 oil paintings, plus watercolors, drawings, graphics, sculptures, etchings on glass, and a library of about 5,000 books, periodicals, documents and films by and about the artist.

Morse and his wife, Eleanor, have been collecting Dali works since 1942. They became close friends of Dali and his wife, Gala, and they are among the few people Dali has invited into his home overlooking the Mediterranean at Port Lligat, Spain.

The Moreses have housed their Dali collection since 1971 in a wing of their office building in Cleveland. They began searching in 1979 for a permanent home for the collection. They received several offers but the insistence by Morse that none of the items be sold and that all be kept in one place ruled out most.

Two early candidates were the state of Colorado, Morse's home state, and the Humanities Research Center at the University of Texas. Then a group of St. Petersburg residents began a drive to bring the collection to Florida. With the support of local and state officials, the group came up with a site adjacent to the local campus of the University of South Florida.

The museum is a renovated warehouse on property donated by the city, adjacent to Poynter Park, donated to the city by Nelson Poynter, late publisher of the St. Petersburg Times and Evening Independent. Initial funding included a \$2-million grant from the state.

The museum will be supported by two incorporated charitable foundations — the Dali Foundation, which will handle conservation and operation of the museum, and the Dali Institute, responsible for funding and development.

The museum has 10,000 square feet of display space and will serve as both a cultural and educational institution offering rotating exhibitions from the collection, as well as speakers and a film series on Dali and Surrealism.

There will be a private dedication Sunday, with additional private showings Monday and Tuesday before the museum opens to the public on March 10. Neither Dali, 77, nor his wife Gala, 88, will be able to attend the dedication for reasons of health, a spokeswoman for the museum said.

and macabre innuendo, has broadened its scope in "Gallipoli," which opens here March 10.

Operating on a canvas of heroic proportions, he has sought to reproduce the battle waged in 1915 at a Turkish peninsula outpost when 35,000 Australian and New

Zealand soldiers were ordered to participate in the vain Allied attempt to control the Dardanelles. The campaign resulted in defeat and colossal slaughter, and Weir has staged the gigantic dance of death engrossingly and is deserving of full marks for technical expertise. His objective, however, was not solely to produce a spectacular epic of a disaster of the Great War. Behind the dark page of history he has animated on the screen, he had another story to tell, and that story which he obviously designed as the core of his film he has managed less adroitly.

His scenario recounts the initial meeting of two Australian youths at a track event in their homeland — the younger of the pair is training as a long-distance runner — and of their subsequent reunion when they are under arms and plunged into the inferno of Gallipoli. Both are fired with a touching idealism that even the fury of the carnage and the ever-present fear of death fails to extinguish.

There is a wistful beauty to their purity of spirit, akin to that which sings in the verse of the English soldier poets of 1914-18. Yet this lyric note sounds only indistinctly amid the thunder of explosions and the roar of cannons. The inner story is overshadowed and its message partially muted by the graphic vision of the war itself. To fully accomplish his purpose Weir would be obliged to plumb his duo of characters far more deeply. As it is they are but sketched faintly in the writing. Fortunately, Mark Lee and Mel Gibson, with their excel-

lent performances, endow the leading roles with moving reality.

It is heartening to spy a new talent on the comic horizon in Francis Perrin. Perrin is known to French theatergoers and for tiny bits he has done before the cameras, but he now receives top billing in "Tête à claques" which he has directed himself. He deserves better material and might have written some himself for he is an inventive artist as his performances on the stage have attested.

His platform for operations here is based on an Alex Varoux novel, and he is called upon to impersonate a pop music composer who is bedeviled by the wacky daughter of a millionaire. She leads him in a fairly merry chase, ducking him in a sea of troubles, but one suspects that Perrin could have devised a more hilarious plot. He cultivates the proceedings entertainingly and for that we are grateful. For this fragile farce requires all the aid it can muster. His companions — Fanny Cottençon, Antoine Bessis, Jacques Francois, Michel Baquet and Ferdinand Guiot are all top-drawer, but have very little to do. Perrin, not the film, is the thing.

Musicians, singers and dancers have different challenges. "You must acknowledge the audience as you are in real life — the actor doesn't have this," Michael Tilson Thomas says. "We have to say, 'Hi.'"

"Singers are the only ones to look you right in the eye, using language and facing the audience as themselves," Sperry says. Instrumentalists, he says, have their instruments to cling to. Dancers seem the least afflicted with stage fright and with establishing audience rapport, the former perhaps because most dancers have been performing since childhood, and the latter because they communicate primarily through movement.

Sensitivity to Audiences

All performers say they are ultrasensitive to audience response. "In some actors, good audience response stimulates a better performance," Dr. Thomas says. "Actors know when the audience is with them," Freedman says. "There is a solid wave of feeling. Actors can manipulate the audience by lengthening or shortening a pause for comic or dramatic effect."

Even with his back to the audience, Michael Tilson Thomas says he can feel the vibrations. "When you're doing a symphony it's like a horse race and you sense where you are and whether you have to put some steam on," he says.

On the other hand, some actors resent their dependence on the audience. "They need to be actors but are hostile to audiences," Freedman says. "This hostility alienates, but can be exciting — an element of danger."

Most actors, however, are seeking appreciation and approval. Recently, Freedman auditioned 700 people for his new musical, "Mahalia." "In an audition situation you're winning the most direct approval possible," he says, "because if you're liked you've got the job."

Nevertheless, performers are only as good as their last show. "Each time they go on stage they have to sell themselves all over again," Dr. Thomas says. "This haunts performers and increases insecurity and anxiety."

Yet, like being in love, the artist-audience embrace can bring instant gratification. "The actor manipulates the audience by being aware of it, and responding to it as you do a partner," Sperry says. "It sounds like a human relationship and that's exactly what it is."



Mel Gibson, Mark Lee in "Gallipoli."

The Last Foreign Jews in China

By Liu Heng Shing
The Associated Press

HARBIN, China — During the Cultural Revolution in the mid-1960s, Hannah Agre stuffed her wooden Star of David deep inside her thin mattress so the Chinese Red Guards wouldn't find it. They would have smashed her bedroom brass bed, too, but they didn't know it was made by Russian Jews.

The Red Guards stoned Hannah Agre anyhow in their anti-foreign, anti-religious rampage because she was a Russian and a Jew.

Today the 73-year-old woman and the Star of David that hangs in her tiny room are relics of a flourishing community of 10,000 Russian Jews in what once was called the "Moscow of the East."

Agre is said to be the last Jew in Harbin, a city of 2.2 million in northeast China about 350 miles southwest of the Soviet Asian border. She is one of the two known surviving foreign Jews in China. The other is Max Leibowitch, 75, a Polish Jew in Shanghai. Official Chinese publications say there are 500 to 1,000 Chinese who are Jews. The publications claim, however, they no longer are practicing Jews.

"I am a Harbinian and I have lived in this very room for 36 years," Agre said in a recent interview, speaking in Russian and Yiddish. "But I am a Russian Jew and my heart goes to Mother Russia."

As for Israel, she is not interested. "I don't want to go there. Israel can do without me," she said.

For Agre, stooped, haggard and nearly toothless, life revolves around food, visions of herring and potatoes.

"Please buy me black bread, buy me herring, buy me potatoes and tomatoes in oil," she pleads. "I can't help talking so much about food. I am so old. I may die tomorrow."

As an old Russian Jew who never learned Chinese, Hannah Agre is specially isolated in a country which regards the Soviet Union as its No. 1 adversary.

"My soul is so unhappy — I could write a book about my sufferings," she said.

She is one of about 55 Soviet citizens in Heilongjiang province, 43 of them in Harbin, according to provincial officials. The number of Soviet nationals in China is not known.

In Harbin some Chinese contemptuously call the

few remaining Soviet citizens *lao mao tze* — old hairy boys — because of their beards. One Chinese-Russian woman says her Chinese neighbors won't allow their children to play with hers.

Agre lives in a cramped, second-story room in an old synagogue, converted to apartments and offices for the Xunhua district prosecutor and tax bureau.

Across the street stands another brownstone synagogue, now a hotel for police dignitaries and a recreation center for policemen. A sign has replaced the Star of David over the entrance and it hails the police precinct as a "Pioneer Unit in the Patriotic Sanitation Campaign."

Down the street once thronged with Jewish tradesmen is the former Jewish old-age home. It was occupied by the army during the Cultural Revolution and now is a hospital for Chinese truck drivers. The Star of David over the door has been painted over in white but it still shows through.

Agre was born in Harbin when the Russian railroad barons built the tracks linking Siberia with Vladivostok. Her mother was born in Tomsk, Siberia. Her father was a Ukrainian Jew from Negin who worked on the railroad.

House Was Confiscated

She once owned a house, but it was confiscated by the Chinese government during the land reform of the early 1950s. Now she lives alone in a room where the heating pipes are ice cold in the winter and she burns coal for slight warmth. Each night she retires at 6 p.m. to her old brass bed.

Many years ago she divorced her husband, a Russian sea captain. Her brothers and sisters have died. Two years ago her old Tatar servant died and his empty room has been sealed off according to custom with a strip of white paper. Inside are stacks of dusty records of Jews who lived in Harbin.

Agre receives 25 yuan (\$16) a month from a Hoog Kong Jewish charity and says the Chinese government doesn't give her financial help. A provincial official said, however, that the government pays 30 yuan (\$20) a month to all the old Russians here.

"We do not mistreat them just because the Soviet Union is anti-China," he said. "This is a humanitarian issue."

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BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

W. German-Led Group Alters China Steel Pact

PEKING — A West German-led consortium has signed an amended agreement for the supply to China of a 460-million steel mill for the troubled Baoshan complex near Shanghai.

Under the amendment, SMS Schloemann-Siemag will postpone delivery of equipment for the cold strip rolling mill by three years, the government news agency said Monday. Even after delivery, the equipment may be stored for as long as two years before being assembled, the news agency said.

China asked a year ago for a suspension of the rolling mill as part of an economic restructuring program.

WestLB Expects Higher 1982 Operating Net

DUESSELDORF — Westdeutsche Landesbank expects operating profit to improve this year after falling 30 percent in 1981 to a provisional 150 million Deutsche marks, Managing Board Chairman Friedhelm Neuber told a news conference Tuesday. He gave no figures for operating or final profit.

He said past commitments to long-term, fixed-rate lending continued to strain the bank's finances, as loans had to be refinanced through more expensive short-term borrowing. The volume of mismatched maturities has shrunk to under 9 billion DM from 10.8 billion DM early last year, but their cost to the bank had risen due to higher interest rates, he added.

GE Granted Right to Make and Sell VW Robots

WOLFSBURG — Volkswagenwerk said it had concluded a licensing agreement that will permit General Electric to manufacture and sell VW industrial robots, principally in North America.

Under the five-year agreement, VW will start supplying GE immediately with industrial robots and parts. The accord sets no limit on the number of robots to be delivered.

VW, which has been making robots for its own needs since 1972, said it hopes to benefit in the years ahead from the expertise that GE will acquire in robot technology.

Daimler, 2 Swiss Firms Form Truck Venture

ZURICH — Swiss truck manufacturer Adolph Saurer said Tuesday that it agreed to form a company with Daimler-Benz and Oerlikon-Buehler Holding to build trucks and buses in Arbon, Switzerland.

Daimler-Benz will take a 40-percent stake. Saurer's and Oerlikon-Buehler's holdings were not disclosed.

The new company will assemble vehicles under the Mercedes-Benz, Saurer and FBW names for the Swiss market and for export, using Mercedes-Benz parts. FBW buses are produced by FBW Fahrzeug, a company owned by Oerlikon-Buehler and Daimler-Benz.

Brantiff to Withhold Half of Employees' Salaries

DALLAS — Brantiff International said Monday it will pay its 9,500 employees only half their salaries this week to create additional cash for the airline.

Brantiff President Howard Putnam said the withholding of wages for one week will mean \$8-million in additional cash for the airline. The money will be repaid later, he said. Brantiff recently announced a loss of \$161.1 million for 1981.

Romania Asks Rescheduling Of Commercial Debt to West

By Stephen Jukes

FRANKFURT — Romania's Foreign Trade Bank has asked Western banks to reschedule 80 percent of its commercial debt due from 1981 and falling due in 1982, banking sources said Tuesday.

In a letter to the Western banks, the Foreign Trade Bank made clear that it is seeking a similar rescheduling on government-to-government and government-backed credits.

The letter, sent to a wide circle of Western banks, said: "To facilitate equality of treatment for all Romania's creditors we have decided that pending resolution of the proposed restructuring we shall not make further payments to our creditors in respect of debts which are proposed to form part of the restructuring."

The letter did not mention how much debt is due. However, bankers estimate that arrears on all debt to the West, including supplier credits, total roughly \$12 billion from 1981, with a further \$1.8 billion falling due this year.

The Romanians proposed rescheduling the debt over 6½ years at a rate of interest set at 14 percent points over the London interbank offered rate, which currently is about 15½ percent, with a three-year grace period on principal repayments.

The remaining 20 percent of the principal and interest on it would continue to be paid. The bank said the only exception to its request for rescheduling will be for credits granted to Romania after its letter, dated March 1, banking sources said.

The Romanian bank stressed that it will continue to meet obligations on foreign exchange transactions.

The proposals included in the letter result from a series of talks between the Romanian Finance Ministry, Foreign Trade Bank and a steering group of nine major creditor banks, the last round of which was held in Frankfurt last week by Deutsche Bank, the source added.

The steering group is expected to meet again at the end of March, probably in Zurich, to assess the reaction of the wider circle of Western banks to the rescheduling request, the sources said.

The proposed 14-point margin over Libor is the same as Western banks are offering Poland in negotiations to reschedule around \$2.4 billion of principal on its 1981 commercial debt.

Poland has been able to secure bank agreement to reschedule 95 percent of its commercial debt principal due in the last three quarters of 1981, while the Romanian restructuring proposal calls for only 80 percent.

The maturity of the proposed Romanian agreement, 6½ years, compares with seven offered to the Poles.

Fails to Honor Spot Deals

ZURICH (Reuters) — Romania failed to honor a number of spot foreign exchange contracts in recent days, said Franz Galliker, general manager of Swiss Bank Corp. Answering questions at a press conference, he said his bank would refuse to agree to any rescheduling of Romanian debt until the arrears are paid.

Mr. Galliker accused the Romanians of using "wild West methods" and said their behavior was unacceptable.

SBC is still owed about \$10 million on outstanding spot foreign exchange transactions, and other major Swiss and foreign banks have had similar experiences, he said. "We gave them the Swiss francs on one day, and did not get the promised dollars the next," he said.

Poland, meanwhile, still owes \$75 million of interest on its 1981 debt, and a rescheduling agreement is unlikely to be signed before the beginning of next month, SBC general manager Francis Christie said. A date for the signing has been paid to the 501 banks involved in the rescheduling, he told a press conference.

The Polish side originally said it would make all the interest payments by Feb. 15 and proposed March 4 as the signing day.

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Britain/Netherlands			
Unilever			
4th Qtr.	1981	1980	
Revenue	2,980	2,700	
Profits	712	722	
Per Share (1)	0.197	0.194	
Per Share (2)	6.65	6.56	
Year	1981	1980	
Revenue	11,990	10,150	
Profits	380	381	
Per Share (1)	1.054	0.751	
Per Share (2)	33.06	25.49	
1: Unilever plc in Sterling; 2: Unilever nv, in guilders. All other results in Sterling.			
Canada			
Bank of Nova Scotia			
1st Qtr.	1981	1980	
Revenue	61.6	61.2	
Profits	1.37	1.22	
Per Share	1.37	1.22	
Year	1981	1980	
Revenue	1,510	1,250	
Profits	43.4	42.1	
Per Share	0.56	0.54	
Switzerland			
Swiss Bank Corp.			
Year	1981	1980	
Revenue	87,550	74,130	
Profits	351.7	264.7	
United States			
Stevens (J.P.)			
1st Qtr.	1982	1981	
Revenue	483	421	
Profits	213	228	
Per Share	0.15	0.18	

Hitachi to Provide Chip Technology to Hewlett-Packard

By Steve Lohr
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Hitachi, a leading Japanese semiconductor maker, announced Tuesday that it had agreed to supply Hewlett-Packard of Palo Alto, Calif., with technology for sophisticated semiconductor chips.

The agreement involves manufacturing expertise for the 64K random access memory chip, a product used in computers and high-technology defense equipment and in which Japanese manufacturers hold a commanding lead in world markets.

For Hitachi, the deal seems to have been partly prompted by a desire to quell a move toward protectionism in the United States.

The Reagan administration is considering whether to restrict imports of 64K RAMs, ostensibly on national security grounds, because of the strategic importance of having a strong domestic semiconductor industry. Japanese producers, led by Hitachi, Fujitsu

and Nippon Electric, hold more than 70 percent of the market for 64K RAMs.

The deal was struck at Hewlett-Packard's request, made initially last summer, according to Manabu Kuwae, a spokesman for Hitachi. In its statement, Hitachi said that the request was accepted with an eye toward "building up friendly relations between the enterprises of the two countries."

After the announcement, Shintaro Abe, minister of international trade and industry, said the agreement "represents a growing view in the Japanese quarters concerned that it is important for Japanese and U.S. semiconductor manufacturers to enhance co-prosperity through cooperative activity."

Under the terms of the basic agreement, Hitachi will supply Hewlett-Packard with vital photolithography "masks" for placing the microscopic grid of the 64K RAM on a silicon chip.

Hitachi may also sell production equipment to Hewlett-Packard and send engineers to advise the U.S. company on the

production of 64K memories. Certain other details, including how much Hewlett-Packard will pay Hitachi, also remain to be worked out.

Hitachi will be the first Japanese semiconductor maker to provide a U.S. company with production technology for the 64K RAM.

Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry encouraged the deal. "MITI has been advising Hitachi and other Japanese semiconductor manufacturers to respond favorably to requests from U.S. companies to share know-how," said Kusunobu Kashima, deputy director of MITI's American-Oceania division, which handles trade relations between the two countries.

But analysts and industry executives here note that Hewlett-Packard, a leading producer of minicomputers and electronic equipment, is more a user of semiconductors than a supplier. Hewlett-Packard has been buying 64K memories from Hitachi since

the Japanese company began commercial production of them last spring.

Accordingly, Hitachi is seen as firming up its link with a favored customer, instead of lending a helping hand to a competitor, some analysts say. "Japanese companies are increasingly trying to develop closer relationships with customers in the United States," said Hisamichi Sawa, a director of Bache Halsey Stuart Shields, said, "and this deal is a big step in that direction for Hitachi."

"You'll notice that Hitachi isn't providing its technology to Texas Instruments, National Semiconductor or other real competitors," said an executive with a U.S. company's subsidiary.

A second competitor said that it is likely that in return for its know-how, Hitachi has received some assurance that, through direct sales or licensed production, it will supply a growing share of Hewlett-Packard's semiconductor needs.

Japan Pledges Moves to Curb Trade Dispute

TOKYO — Japan will work out new measures to reduce trade friction before meeting its major trading partners at the summit of industrial nations in France next June, Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa said Tuesday.

He was speaking to reporters after a Cabinet meeting at which Japanese ministers were told that any delay in such steps could lead to a collapse of the international free trade system.

While some Japanese officials were speaking of conciliatory moves, however, a former Japanese Cabinet official charged Tuesday that the United States either is ignorant of "very basic economic facts" or disregards them in becoming Japan's trade surplus and demanding a more open market.

The official, Saburo Okita, who as foreign minister from late 1979 to mid-1980 was considered strongly pro-Washington, said U.S. officials' lack of interest in the free trade, in which Japan had a record surplus of \$18 billion with the United States last year.

He told reporters that Washington should look at Japan's worldwide current account, which includes merchandise trade and such items as shipping, travel, insurance and certain other transfers of funds. Mr. Okita said last year's current account figures put both the United States and Japan about \$7 billion in the black.

He also said high U.S. interest rates weaken the yen and thus make it more difficult to increase Japanese imports of U.S. goods.

"We should look at the overall picture," Mr. Okita said. "Discussions are always centering on the pure trade balance."

At Tuesday's Cabinet session, Masumi Esaki, who headed a Japanese trade mission to Washington last week, reported that U.S. Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige said that the time for negotiations had passed and that Japan had to act. The mission returned Saturday after failing to convince U.S. officials that recent moves to open the Japanese market were adequate.

Premier Zenko Suzuki said Tuesday that his government would hold off on immediate action to reduce Japan's trade surplus with the United States pending the EEC trip and a U.S.-Japan trade meeting in Tokyo, also scheduled next week.

Japan's Minister of International Trade and Industry, Shintaro Abe, said in an interview published Tuesday that Japan would have to allow more agricultural imports from the United States. Mr. Abe told the Mainichi newspaper that the government needs to take a closer look at Japan's 27 import quotas, most of which cover agricultural goods.

But Agriculture Minister Kiichiro Tazawa told reporters that it would be wrong to redress the trade imbalance by expanding agricultural imports and blame Japan's car exports for the large trade surplus with the United States.

Separately, a survey by the Development Bank of Japan showed that major Japanese companies plan to increase investment spending 11.2 percent in the year beginning April 1. The study of 1,580 companies forecast that investment by manufacturing concerns will rise 7.2 percent and that investment by other companies will grow 14.5 percent. The bank said total investment by the companies is expected to increase 12 percent in the year ending March 31, compared with a 20.6-percent rise a year earlier.

It said the survey showed that production at manufacturing companies in the October-December quarter rose 2.4 percent from the previous three months. Sales rose 1.9 percent, and inventories of basic materials dropped 1.3 percent, the survey said.

Arsenic May Soon Stand In For Silicon in Microchips

TEMPE, Ariz. — An arsenic compound may soon replace the silicon in some computer microcircuits, scientists say.

Microcircuits made of gallium arsenide, a compound of the elements gallium and arsenic, are faster electronically and require less power to operate than circuits made of silicon, according to researchers.

"When I first began working with gallium arsenide 10 or 11 years ago, it was the material of the future," said Motorola's Robert Adams. "But we like to think... that we are going to see a lot of consumer-type use of gallium arsenide."

One possible use of gallium arsenide components is in electronic television tuners that can hop from channel to another without a need to click mechanically through each of the channels in between.

7 Times Faster

Bell Laboratories is also looking at gallium arsenide circuitry for its fiber-optics circuits. It already uses the compound in some microwave applications.

However, the California Occupational Health and Safety Administration has recommended a study on the possible cancer-causing properties of gallium arsenide and related materials, and the substance remains far more expensive than silicon, which costs less than 10 cents a gram (\$2.83 an ounce).

Gallium alone costs about 50 cents a gram, Mr. Adams said, while arsenic costs 10 cents a gram.

"A rule that I like to follow is that any time gallium arsenide has to compete with silicon, we quite likely will lose," Mr. Adams said. "You've got tens of millions of man-hours of development that are going into silicon, and only millions of man-hours going into gallium arsenide."

But gallium arsenide can be profitable in special applications. It lets electrons flow seven times faster than silicon will let them flow, and logic devices made with it can record speeds in the gigahertz, or billions-of-cycles-per-second range, Mr. Adams said. Most silicon circuits are in the megahertz, or millions-of-cycles per second range, he explained.

"Right now there is a lot of interest in gallium-arsenide integrated circuits because of this speed enhancement," Mr. Adams said. "You can push silicon into the low-gigahertz range, but it is very difficult."

U.S. Official's Role in Case Against IBM Is Questioned

United Press International

NEW YORK — The judge who presided at the trial of the U.S. antitrust suit against International Business Machines disclosed Tuesday that a top Justice Department official involved in the action failed to disclose that he had been a consultant for IBM.

Judge David Edelstein of the U.S. District Court in Manhattan called for a congressional investigation to determine whether the role of the official, William F. Baxter, was proper and in the best interest of the public. Mr. Baxter heads the Justice Department's antitrust division, which agreed to end the suit in January.

Mr. Baxter's consulting was disclosed in a series of letters brought to the attention of Judge Edelstein. According to the judge, in a Feb. 11 letter to Robert L. Erickson, a vice president of Memorex Corp., Mr. Baxter said, "Very early in the history of the private litigation against IBM in the West Coast cases, I was retained briefly by lawyers from the O'Melveny & Myers firm to assist them in a limited way."

On Feb. 24, Mr. Erickson wrote to the judge: "Baxter's letter indicated that he recently served as consultant to IBM. His failure to disclose this fact in dismissing the action against IBM is, in my view, improper. I thought that you should be advised of the situation."

To suit, which alleged that IBM had monopolized the general-purpose computer market, sought to split the company into several smaller concerns. The European Economic Community is pursuing its own antitrust case against IBM.

In an interview in his office, Mr. Baxter said his consulting work was "wildly irrelevant and trivial" to the case. He said he was hired by the California law firm before June 1976 and paid less than \$1,000 to read two articles by a

University of California, Berkeley, economist and write a letter discussing them. He said the law firm was considering calling the economist as a witness in an IBM case on the West Coast.

"I never saw any IBM official or employee... I never saw a single IBM document," Mr. Baxter said. "I was not told what the plaintiff's theory was or IBM's defense was."

He also said he never hid the fact that he had done consulting work for a firm representing IBM. Every time he was asked about his relationship with IBM, Mr. Baxter said he always disclosed his consulting work. "There is absolutely no secret to this episode," he said.

Responding to Judge Edelstein's disclosure, Nicholas de B. Katzenbach, currently IBM senior vice president and general counsel and formerly U.S. attorney general under President Johnson, issued the following statement:

"There is no suggestion by Memorex or anyone else that Mr. Baxter ever involved himself in any of the issues or their merits in the government or private antitrust cases prior to the discussions that began last year with IBM."

Swiss Bank Rights Issue

ZURICH — Swiss Bank Corp. announced Tuesday a 1-for-20 rights issue at 100 Swiss francs (\$53) a share. The issue, which the company estimated will raise 112 million francs, will be available to holders of bearer and registered shares and participation certificates.

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Amsterdam, 24th February 1982.

NYSE Rally Collapses as Oils Decline

Prices Close Mixed After BNOC Action

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — A widespread decline in energy issues took the steam out of a New York Stock Exchange rally Tuesday and caused prices to close mixed.

The Dow Jones industrial average was up 8.75 points early in the afternoon but changed direction following news that British National Oil Corp. was cutting the price of North Sea oil.

The average finished the day off about 2.57 points at 325.82. Advances led declines by around 610 to 670 and volume swelled to \$4.6 billion from 53 million Monday.

Also undercutting the rally was an increase in the broker loan rate by two major banks to 15 percent from 14½ percent, analysts said. Changes in the broker loan rate often precede changes in the prime rate.

Michael Metz of Oppenheimer & Co. said the earlier gains were primarily the result of a "liquidity rally," in which institutions with large cash positions started reinvesting in stocks. Thus, much of the trading activity centered on heavily capitalized and cyclical issues, popular stocks among portfolio managers.

Mr. Metz said the market was caught in a cross-current when the oil stocks started falling.

British Petroleum accepted the BNOC price cut proposal and analysts said other major producers are expected to do the same.

Losers included General American Oil off 2½ to 30, Texas International 1½ to 16½, Phillips 1½ to 30½, Cities Service 1½ to 27½, Atlantic Richfield ¾ to 35½ and Standard Indiana 1¼ to 30½.

Sears was the volume leader for the second day in a row, up ¾ to 18 an turnover of some 1.3 million shares. The company said it could not explain the activity in its stock.

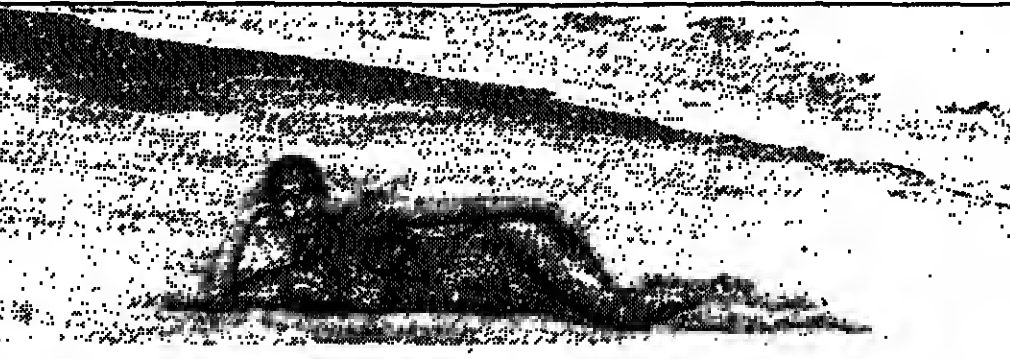
Other retailers were also strong, with K mart up ¾ to 18½ in active trading, Dayton-Hudson one to 32½, Mercantile Stores 2½ to 57 and Pier One ¾ to 5¼.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for March 2, 1982, excluding bank service charges.

	£	DM	FF	Y	Scd	HK	Ind	JP	SF	DK
Australia	2.607	4.254	16.726	43.01	0.266	1.479	167.9	3.962	126.00	32.76
Belgium	43.75	79.55	16.70	7.28	0.438	1.479	167.9	3.962	126.00	32.76
France	1.336	4.254	16.726	43.01	0.266	1.479	167.9	3.962	126.00	32.76
Germany	1.336	4.254	16.726	43.01	0.266	1.479	167.9	3.962	126.00	32.76
Italy	1.336	4.254	16.726	43.01	0.266	1.479	167.9	3.962	126.00	32.76
Japan	1.336	4.254	16.726	43.01	0.266	1.479	167.9	3.962	126.00	32.76
Spain	1.336	4.254	16.726	43.01	0.266	1.479	167.9	3.962	126.00	32.76
Sweden	1.336	4.254	16.726	43.01	0.266	1.479	167.9	3.962	126.00	32.76
Switzerland	1.336	4.254	16.726	43.01	0.266	1.479	167.9	3.962	126.00	32.76
UK	1.336	4.254	16.726	43.01	0.266	1.479	167.9	3.962	126.00	32.76

(a) Commercial (b) (c) Amounts needed to buy one pound, (f) Units of 100, (g) Units of 1,000.



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And it levies no tax on interest earned on deposits of non-residents.

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Isle of Man Bank Limited

Name _____ Address _____

A member of the National Westminster Bank Group
*Tel.: Douglas 26252 Telex: 627071.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices March 2

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	12 Month Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
AA	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85	AA	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85
AAA	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85	AAA	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85
AB	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85	AB	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85
ABC	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85	ABC	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85
ABD	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85	ABD	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85
ABE	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85	ABE	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85
ABF	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85	ABF	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85
ABG	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85	ABG	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85
ABH	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85	ABH	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85
ABI	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85	ABI	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85
ABJ	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85	ABJ	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85
ABK	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85	ABK	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85
ABL	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85	ABL	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85
ABM	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85	ABM	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85
ABN	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85	ABN	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85
ABO	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85	ABO	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85
ABP	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85	ABP	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85
ABQ	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85	ABQ	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85
ABR	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85	ABR	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85
ABS	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85	ABS	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85
ABT	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85	ABT	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85
ABU	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85	ABU	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85
ABV	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85	ABV	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85
ABW	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85	ABW	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85
ABX	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85	ABX	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85
ABY	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85	ABY	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85
ABZ	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85	ABZ	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85

Market Summary	
March 2, 1982	
Dow Jones Averages	
INDUSTRIAL	1,111.11
COMMON STOCKS	1,111.11
BOND	1,111.11
Market Indices	
NYSE	1,111.11
AMEX	1,111.11
NYSE Most Active	
IBM	1,111.11
AT&T	1,111.11
GE	1,111.11
AMT	1,111.11
GO	1,111.11
DIS	1,111.11
MS	1,111.11
BA	1,111.11
GM	1,111.11
PPG	1,111.11
AMT	1,111.11
GO	1,111.11
DIS	1,111.11
MS	1,111.11
BA	1,111.11
GM	1,111.11
PPG	1,111.11
NYSE Index	
NYSE	1,111.11
Standard & Poors Index	
NYSE	1,111.11
AMEX Most Active	
AMEX	1,111.11
AMEX Stock Index	
AMEX	1,111.11
Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.	
NYSE	1,111.11
Dow Jones Bond Averages	
BOND	1,111.11
INDUSTRIAL	1,111.11
COMMON STOCKS	1,111.11

12 Month Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	12 Month Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
AA	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85	AA	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85
AAA	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85	AAA	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85
AB	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85	AB	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85
ABC	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85	ABC	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85
ABD	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85	ABD	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85
ABE	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85	ABE	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85
ABF	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85	ABF	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85
ABG	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85	ABG	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85
ABH	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85	ABH	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85
ABI	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85	ABI	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85
ABJ	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85	ABJ	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85
ABK	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85	ABK	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85
ABL	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85	ABL	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85
ABM	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85	ABM	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85
ABN	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85	ABN	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85
ABO	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85	ABO	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85
ABP	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85	ABP	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85
ABQ	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85	ABQ	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85
ABR	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85	ABR	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85
ABS	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85	ABS	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85
ABT	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85	ABT	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85
ABU	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85	ABU	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85
ABV	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85	ABV	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85
ABW	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85	ABW	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85
ABX	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85	ABX	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85
ABY	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85	ABY	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85
ABZ	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85	ABZ	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85

12 Month Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	12 Month Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
AA	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85	AA	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85
AAA	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85	AAA	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85
AB	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85	AB	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85
ABC	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85	ABC	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85
ABD	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85	ABD	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85
ABE	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85	ABE	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85
ABF	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85	ABF	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85
ABG	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85	ABG	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85
ABH	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85	ABH	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85
ABI	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85	ABI	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85
ABJ	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85	ABJ	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85
ABK	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85	ABK	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85
ABL	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85	ABL	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85
ABM	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85	ABM	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85
ABN	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85	ABN	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85
ABO	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85	ABO	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85
ABP	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85	ABP	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85
ABQ	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85	ABQ	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85
ABR	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85	ABR	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85
ABS	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85	ABS	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85
ABT	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85	ABT	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85
ABU	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85	ABU	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85
ABV	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85	ABV	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85
ABW	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85	ABW	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85
ABX	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85	ABX	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85
ABY	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85	ABY	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85
ABZ	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85	ABZ	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.85



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BID FOR SHARES OF COMPAÑIA NACIONAL DE TELEFONOS S.A. CONATEVAL AND COMPAÑIA DE TELEFONOS DE COYHAIQUE S.A.

Corporación de Fomento de la Producción CORFO (Development and Production Corporation) hereby invites national and international investors interested in presenting offers for the purchase of the following shares.

- Compañía Nacional de Telefonos S.A. CONATEVAL (National Telephone Co.) 4,025,564 shares (80,510/o)
- Compañía de Telefonos de Coyhaique S.A. (Coyhaique Telephone Co.) (per se and in behalf of Entel) 245,721 shares (59,930/o)

Reference terms and other information is available prior payment of \$ 1.000 (chilean currency) beginning January 11, 1982 in Moneda 921 office 822, or in the Regional Offices of CORFO in Puerto Montt and Coyhaique.

The bids should be sent in duplicate, and in closed envelope addressed to Vicepresidente Ejecutivo de CORFO, Moneda 921 office 825 on April 8, 1982 at 11:00 a.m.

The bids will be opened in front of the interested parties and before the Secretary General of CORFO, who will bear witness.

CORFO reserves itself the right to accept the bids that believes are more convenient or reject all of them without further comments.

EXECUTIVE VICEPRESIDENT
CORPORACION DE FOMENTO, CHILE

Handwritten signature or mark at the bottom of the page.

J.K. Ruling Sets Stage for ACC Battle

Bell Group and Heron Pursue Film-TV Firm

From Agency Dispatches
LONDON — Britain's Appeal Court has opened the way for a possible takeover battle between rival financiers for control of the British television-movie empire of Associated Communications Corp. Lord Grade, 75, stepped down as chairman of ACC six weeks ago after the company reported heavy losses, some of which resulted from the movie flop, "Raise the Titanic."

With his fellow directors, Lord Grade arranged that Australian millionaire Robert Holmes à Court, head of the Perth-based Bell Group, should succeed him as chairman. But the three Appeal Court judges ruled Monday that the ACC arrangements were unenforceable.

The court held that the directors failed to ensure the best terms for their shareholders, noting that Mr. Holmes à Court's bid of \$36 million was topped by one of \$49 million from Heron International, controlled by Gerald Ronson.

The judges also allowed Mr. Heron to pursue legal efforts to block the Bell Group deal. In Perth, Mr. Holmes à Court acknowledged that "the Bell Group's bid is no longer relevant."

"I think it [Bell] must withdraw that bid and rethink its position," he said in a radio interview Tuesday.

On a positive note, he observed that the higher Heron bid left a Bell Group subsidiary that holds about 51 percent of ACC's non-voting shares in "a very comfortable position."

The Bell subsidiary stands to post a big increase in profit if it sells its ACC stake, he said.

Mr. Holmes à Court, 44, built his fortune on a textile operation and expanded his group to include interests in transportation, engineering, oil, minerals, hotels, television and newspapers.

Mr. Ronson, 42, built up his father's small real estate business into the Heron Corp., one of Britain's biggest private companies.

France to Link Interest On Savings to Inflation

Reuters
PARIS — France plans to introduce inflation-linked savings accounts for people with low incomes, a presidential spokesman said Tuesday.

The accounts, open to about 11 million households that do not pay income tax or pay little, would offer interest equal to consumer-price inflation. The spokesman said legislation on the accounts will be presented early in April.

Kuwait Resorts to Belt-Tightening as Oil Income Shrinks

By Douglas Martin

New York Times Service

KUWAIT — Ice-skating in a lavish air-conditioned rink has emerged as a year-round fad in this desert emirate.

Such extravagance befits a country where the area around the swimming pool of a luxury hotel is air-conditioned so sunbathers stay cool while tanning, exotically designed multimillion-dollar villas sprout along palm-lined boulevards and the per capita income has jumped to more than \$20,000, about twice as much as in the United States.

Lately, however, there are stirrings of trouble in Kuwait. After years of avoiding the problems plaguing less oil-rich economies, Kuwait is facing trade deficits and significant cutbacks in government spending.

The reason is the worldwide oversupply of petroleum. Kuwait is believed to be selling only 40 percent as much oil as it did a year ago, and for \$5 a barrel less. Daily oil revenues have fallen by more than half, to about \$20 million. Kuwait has no other exports.

As a result, Western analysts predict that the emirate's trade surplus of some \$8 billion last year — representing the difference be-

tween petroleum exports valued at \$15 billion and \$7 billion of imports — will be erased this year.

"Certainly we will not be in the same comfortable position we were before," Abdullah al-Hamad, minister of finance, said. In particular, he suggested that "fine-tuning in national priorities" will be necessary, and that some public works projects, such as parks and roads, may have to be postponed.

Kuwait has plenty of company. Only four of the 13 members of OPEC — Saudi Arabia, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Indonesia — are still producing enough oil to satisfy their basic budgetary requirements, according to Petroleum Intelligence Weekly, a trade publication.

This has led some OPEC members to develop two-tier budgets for 1982. Nigeria, for example, originally geared its budget to oil production of 2.2 million barrels a day, but has recently drawn up an alternative budget based on average production of 1.5 million barrels a day. Current Nigerian output is estimated at 1.8 million barrels a day.

In the case of Kuwait, reserves of \$76.2 billion will almost certainly enable it to meet

all its financial commitments in the near term. These include free medical care, education, heavily subsidized food, free land and interest-free loans to build houses and one of the world's largest foreign aid programs.

Kuwait, which has no tax of any kind, is giving no thought to taxing the estimated 600,000 Kuwaiti citizens or the 900,000 foreigners living in the country.

Nonetheless, Kuwait has been hit hard by its 2 to 3 million barrels a day in excess production and an industrywide tendency to dispose of inventories rather than pay the interest costs of carrying them. Although Kuwait's official production ceiling is 1.25 million barrels a day, analysts say output has fallen to about 600,000 barrels a day.

The reason is that considerably cheaper oil is available elsewhere. In particular, Iran recently slashed its price for its similar grade of heavy crude oil to \$28.30 a barrel. The price of Kuwait heavy crude is officially \$32.30 a barrel.

Adding to Kuwait's problems is its reputation for exceptional aggressiveness in price. Last year, when Saudi Arabia was selling its oil for \$32 a barrel, Kuwait's price for

similar crude was \$35.50 plus surcharges of as much as \$3 a barrel.

Kuwait's well-earned reputation for wringing the most it can from the market is based on the mechanism by which the country prices its crude oil. In what amounts to a book-keeping transaction, Kuwait Petroleum Co., the national oil company, pays the government the official selling price for oil it buys. Then, if it is able to resell the oil for a higher price by attaching surcharges or peddling the oil on the spot, or noncontract, market, it can keep its profits.

The government entity used those profits to finance its purchase of the Santa Fe International Corp. last year, and would use similarly generated funds to buy European refining properties from Gulf Oil Corp. if a deal currently being negotiated is concluded.

Kuwait thus has a built-in bias against declines in the price of oil.

For the future, Kuwaiti leaders say the country's 70 billion barrels of oil reserves will provide a steady income for at least a century, and fervently hope that the current budget strains will be temporary.

AT&T Launches Its First Eurobond Issue

Reuters

LONDON — American Telephone & Telegraph has launched its first Eurobond, a \$400-million, seven-year issue bearing an indicated coupon of 14 1/2 percent.

Credit Suisse-First Boston said Tuesday.

The issue has been rated triple-A by both Standard & Poor's and Moody's.

The pricing "is very, very aggressive," one dealer said, expressing a widely shared view. Recent new issues have been marketed to yield more than 15 percent. Final terms are to be set next week, but the bond is expected to be priced at par. The issue is callable in the fifth year at a premium of 1 1/2 percent.

U.S. May Have to Cancel a Bond Auction

Reuters

NEW YORK — The U.S. Treasury may be forced to cancel or delay an auction of 20-year bonds scheduled for late this month, sources here and in Washington say.

Congressional sources and bond market analysts say resistance in Congress to a Treasury bid to abolish a ceiling on long-term debt may block the issue. The ceiling limits Treasury bonds in private hands to \$70 billion.

The law applies to debt maturing in more than 10 years and yielding more than 4 1/2 percent. Around \$69.7 billion of such debt is estimated to be in private hands.

The Treasury generally holds a 20-year bond auction quarterly and was thought likely to increase the next sale to \$2 billion from \$1.75 billion in December.

A senior Treasury spokesman said it is seeking swift legislation to abolish the ceiling. But congress-

ional sources said that is likely to meet strong opposition. Elliott Platt, an analyst at Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette Securities in New York, said he expects the bond issue to be delayed. In the firm's weekly Money Notes report, Mr. Platt said, "We suspect that the Treasury's request for increased authority to issue long bonds will result in further congressional deliberation on upcoming federal budget deficits and a delay in passage of the authority."

Issue Was Expected
AT&T had been expected to borrow in the Eurobond market ever since it agreed in January to divest itself of its local telephone service companies, bond managers noted. The divestiture, part of the settlement of the seven-year antitrust case filed by the U.S. government, freed AT&T to enter the lu-

crative fields of computer and information technology.

Overall, the Eurobond market remained firm. Although the federal funds rate was firm at 14 1/2 percent Tuesday, Eurodollar deposit rates eased, with three-month money bid at 14 13/16 percent and six-month money at 15 percent against 15 3/16 percent.

In other news, the city of Montreal floated a \$100-million, 10-year issue at par bearing a coupon of 15 1/2 percent.

In the Deutsche mark sector, the Italian state railway Ferrovie dello Stato launched a 150-million DM, five-year issue with an indicated coupon of 10 1/2 percent and an issue price of 99 1/2 to yield 10.7 percent.

for the Treasury to extend the maturity of its debt. But, they said, that "does not mean that selling close to \$5 billion of bonds every quarter, market conditions notwithstanding, is necessary or desirable."

A limit of one long-term issue a quarter may be more appropriate than a limit on the amount of debt outstanding, they suggested. Congressional sources said the issue may be more appropriately considered with the question of raising the Treasury's total debt ceiling from the present \$1.08 trillion, a matter expected to be considered in April or May.

Noting that some prominent Treasury officials have argued that the department should not be raising money in conventional long-term bonds at high interest rates, some Wall Street analysts suggest that the Treasury might not aggressively seek to raise the \$70-billion ceiling.

Extending Maturity

William Griggs and Leonard Santow, analysts at J. Henry Schroder Bank & Trust, said the Treasury proposals may be opposed in Congress because of concern about the "crowding out" of other bond issues.

The two analysts said in a weekly report that there is a strong case

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DOLLAR (U.S.)	17 %
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MARK (Deutsch)	12.75 %
FRANC (Swiss)	9.5 %

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BASF

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Atlantic Capital Corporation
Badische Kommune Landesbank - Girozentrale -
Bank of America International Limited
Bank Mees & Hope NV
Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur
Banque de Neufville, Schlumberger, Mallet
Banque Privée de Gestion Financière - B.P.G.F.

H. Albert de Bary & Co. N.V.

Bayerische Vereinsbank Aktiengesellschaft
Bankhaus Gebrüder Bethmann
CIBC Limited
County Bank Limited
Crédit du Nord
Deutsche Europe Limited
Deutsche Länderbank Aktiengesellschaft
Draxel Burmann Lambert Incorporated
Fuji International Finance Limited
Girozentrale und Bank der österreichischen Sparkassen Aktiengesellschaft
Georg Hauck & Sohn Bankiers Kommanditgesellschaft auf Aktien
The Industrial Bank of Japan (Luxembourg) S.A.
Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting & Investment Co. (S.A.K.)
Landesbank Schleswig-Holstein Girozentrale
Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb International Inc.
McLeod Young Weir International Limited
B. Metzler seel. Sohn & Co.
Morgan Guaranty Ltd
Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale
Orion Royal Bank Limited
Rowe & Pitman
Schröder, Münchmeyer, Hengst & Co.
Société Générale
Svenska Handelsbanken
Union Bank of Norway Limited
M. M. Warburg-Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co.
Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale
Wood Gundy Limited

Morgan Stanley International

Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited

Alehi Bank of Kuwait (K.S.C.)
Arab Banking Corporation (ABC)
Bankhaus H. Aufhäuser
Julius Baer International Limited
Bank Leu International Ltd.
Bank of Tokyo International Limited
Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas
Banque Rothschild
Bayerische Hypothek- und Wechsel-Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Beer, Stearns & Co.
Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations
Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft
Crédit Industriel d'Alsace et de Lorraine
Crédit Suisse First Boston Limited
DB Fininvest (Hong Kong) Ltd.
DG Bank
Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank
Euromobiliare S. p. A.
Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank AG
Vienna
Goldman Sachs International Corp.
Hessische Landesbank - Girozentrale
Küder, Peabody International Limited
Kuwait Investment Company (S. A. K.)
Lazard Frères et Cie
Lloyds Bank International Limited
Merck, Finck & Co.
Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited
National Bank of Abu Dhabi
Österreichische Länderbank Aktiengesellschaft
Pierson, Heidring & Pierson N.V.
Salomon Brothers International
Skandinaviska Enskilde Banken
Société Générale de Banque S.A.
Swiss Bank Corporation International Limited
Vereins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft
S.G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.
Westfalenbank Aktiengesellschaft
Württembergische Kommunale Landesbank Girozentrale

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.
Amhold end S. Bleichroeder, Inc.
Baden-Württembergische Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Banca del Gottardo
Bank Leumi le Israel Group
Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.
Banque Internationale du Luxembourg S.A.
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas (Suisse) S.A.
Baring Brothers & Co., Limited
Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale
Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank
Cazenove & Co.
Continental Illinois Limited
Crédit Lyonnais
Creditanstalt-Bankverein
Dalbrück & Co.
Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft
European Banking Company Limited
Anthony Gibbs & Sons Ltd.
Hamburgische Landesbank - Girozentrale -
Hill Bernal & Co. Limited
Kleinwort, Benson Limited
Landesbank Rheinland-Pfalz - Girozentrale -
Lazard Frères & Co.
Manufacturers Hanover Limited
Metallbank GmbH
Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited
Nomura International Limited
Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie.
Privatbanken Aktiengesellschaft
J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited
Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Incorporated
Standard Chartered Merchant Bank Limited
Trinkaus & Burkhart
J. Vontobel & Co.
Warburg Peribas Becker A.G. Becker
Dean Witter Reynolds Overseas Ltd.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Egypt Seeking Boost In Its Search for Gas By Offering New Terms

Reserves

CAIRO — Egypt's parliament has set new terms for gas discoveries by foreign companies because previous terms discouraged exploration, an energy official here said Tuesday.

The official, Mostafa Kamal Ayouty, deputy chairman for exploration and production of Egyptian General Petroleum Corp., said that under the old terms gas deposits insufficient to justify liquefaction and export reverted to the government at no cost. The new terms provide for the companies to recover exploration costs in return for contributing gas to an Egyptian reserve, he said.

Mr. Ayouty said the government will build up a reserve of 340 billion cubic meters of gas before allowing exports. Once the reserve is established, companies will be able to choose between selling their contributions to the government or exporting.

Reserves below 70 billion cubic meters, a level considered below export potential, would be surrendered to the government, with compensation based on exploration and appraisal costs plus interest.

An Italian analyst said at a seminar on gas in Cairo during the weekend that by the year 2000 Egypt's known recoverable gas reserves could total 600 billion and 1 trillion cubic meters.

The Egyptian General Petroleum Corp. said that International Egyptian Oil Corp. of Italy, Marathon Oil Co. and British Petroleum have agreed to the new terms and that negotiations are under way with Elf-Aquitaine and Shell Oil.

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March 7, 1982

Commodity and unit	Typ. Yr.
FOODS	
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	1.54
TEXTILES	
Pine cloth 44-90 28½, yd.	8.70
METALS	
Steel billets (PHJ), hot	428.60
Iron & Picky, Philad.	228.00
Steel scrap No 1 heavy PHJ,	92-93
Lead 500 lb., lb.	77.00
Aluminum 500 lb., lb.	77.00
Tin (Singapore), lb.	6,700.00
Zinc, 50 lb. boxes, lb.	7,000.00
Silver N.Y., oz.	7.005
Gold N.Y., oz.	341.25

March 2 1982

Dividends

March 2, 1982

INCREASED

Company	Per.	Annul	Pov.
Banks of Iowa	Q	.47	3-15
Banc of New York	Q	.36	4-15
Bank of North Carolina	Q	.37	4-15
First Nat'l Bank	Q	.37	4-15
Gulf States Chem	Q	.12	3-31
Norfolk Indust	Q	.12	4-30

OMITTED

Sam P. Wallace Co	STOCK		
Dad Industries	-	2PC	3-31
Speed-O-Print	-	3PC	4-15

USUAL

Atlantic Metro	Q	.22	3-18
Birmingham-Perris	Q	.35	4-15
Cincinnati Bell	Q	.42	4-15
Fidelity Amfc Co	Q	.28	4-15
Genentech Co Inc	Q	.01	4-15
Hazardous Waste	Q	.01	4-15
Materials Research	Q	.27	4-15
Mesa Petroleum	Q	.27	4-15
Roadline & Bates	Q	.30	3-31
Savaria Dr	Q	.30	4-15
A-Airquest	Q	.30	4-15
Alcan.	Q	.30	4-15

M-Monthly Q-Quarterly S-Semiannually

[illegible]

French Unemployment

Up 1.9% in February

From Agency Dispatches

PARIS — The French Labor Ministry said Tuesday that unemployment rose a provisional 1.9 percent last month to 1.9 million persons on a seasonally adjusted basis. The total was 1.9 percent above the February 1981 level.

Separately, the National Statistics Institute reported that industrial wholesale prices rose 0.7 percent in January after a revised 1.1 percent increase in December.

Swiss Bank Referendum

Reuters

BERN — An official spokesman said Tuesday that the Swiss government will not submit a counterproposal to a Socialist Party plan to relax the country's banking secrecy law. The plan is to be put to a public referendum.

[illegible]

61-15	62-20	61-15	62-14	+ 26
61-15	62-20	61-15	62-14	+ 26

[illegible]

Apr	78.80	78.95	74.90	77.90
May	75.00	75.75	74.20	74.00
June	76.40	76.70	74.00	75.10

[illegible]

13%	100%	100%	Lloyds Eurofin 7/4-83	12/13/86	5-28	97
13%	100%	100%	Lloyds Eurofin 5/4-92	13%	6-4	98
16%	100%	100%	Lloyds Eurofin 5/4-93	13%	4-28	98

[illegible]

7-83	15%	9-1	100	100%	Stand. & Chart 514-91	12 5/16	5-10	98
546-83	15%	7-21	99%	100%	State Bk India 646-87	15 15/16	5-28	98

Non Banks			
United 54-84	13 1/2	7.13	100%
54-83	13 1/2	7.13	100%
54-82	13 1/2	7.13	100%
54-81	13 1/2	7.13	100%
54-80	13 1/2	7.13	100%
54-79	13 1/2	7.13	100%
54-78	13 1/2	7.13	100%
54-77	13 1/2	7.13	100%
54-76	13 1/2	7.13	100%
54-75	13 1/2	7.13	100%
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54-73	13 1/2	7.13	100%
54-72	13 1/2	7.13	100%
54-71	13 1/2	7.13	100%
54-70	13 1/2	7.13	100%
54-69	13 1/2	7.13	100%
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54-6	13 1/2	7.13	100%
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17	1-5	100%	100%	Softel 8-83	17½	4-8	100
17½	6-3	99%	99%	Texas Airlines 7-86	15%	4-15	89
18	4-3	99%	100%	Travel Block 83	12 15/16	5-28	88

SAUDI ARABIA

Saudi Arabia 82

Contents:

- * Summary of the present 5-year-plan
- * Development and scope of the industrial city
- * How to establish a joint venture and what to expect
- * **700 addresses** of the most important companies, banks, hotels, restaurants, embassies, consulates, telefax, top-management, products + agents
- * **Price: 390.- Swiss Francs**
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(Cassini in U.S. dollars per metric ton)

March 2, 1982

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Previous Close
SUGAR				
May	168.00	164.75	165.20	167.30
Aug	167.00	167.50	167.10	166.60
Oct	174.25	170.50	170.95	174.10
Jan	172.00	172.00	171.50	172.00
Mar	178.00	174.50	174.25	179.50

Mar	1.172	1.161	1.169	1.170	1.176	1.181
May	1.138	1.128	1.135	1.136	1.141	1.146

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Chg.
SUGAR				
May	1,919	1,887	1,887-1,890	—
July	N.T.	N.T.	1,895-1,910	—
Oct	1,940	1,932	1,922-1,928	—
Aug	1,932	1,922	1,915-1,925	—
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	1,915-1,925	—
Dec	1,932	1,922	1,925-1,930	—
2000	2,000	1,970	1,970-1,991	—

Mar	1,220	1,210	1,210	1,212	—
May	1,245	1,232	1,230	1,240	—

Prices	May	Aug.	Nov.
370	17.00-19.00	32.00-32.00	...
390	7.75-9.75	20.00-23.00	31.00-31.00
410	4.50-6.50	12.50-15.50	21.00-23.00
430	3.00-4.00	9.50-10.50	16.00-17.00
450	2.00-3.00	5.00-7.00	9.50-11.00

Gold 363.00-363.50

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- Edited by Eugene T. Maleska



CITY	HIGH			LOW			CITY	HIGH			LOW		
	C	F	F	C	F	F		C	F	F	C	F	F
ALGARVE	16	41	18	50	34	Foody	MADRID	13	41	7	45	Foody	
ALHOFES	22	72	5	5	46	Foody	MANILA	33	61	21	70	Foody	
AMSTERDAM	30	58	14	34	34	Foody	MILWAUKEE CITY	31	51	24	64	Foody	
AKHARA	3	37	5	25	Overcast	MILAN	23	73	14	57	Foody		
ATHERS	10	50	5	37	Foody	MILAN	14	37	4	59	Foody		
BANGKOK	14	34	14	37	Overcast	MONTREAL	25	55	25	55	Foody		
BANGKOK	25	65	7	7	Foody	MOSCOW	-2	28	5	33	Foody		
BERNUT	13	73	7	45	Foody	MUNICH	7	45	3	37	Overcast		
BERMUDA	4	44	34	44	Foody	NAIROBI	28	68	50	54	Foody		
BERLIN	6	43	4	39	Overcast	NASSAU	20	48	44	34	Foody		
BOSTON	0	43	23	28	Foody	NEW DELHI	20	48	9	48	Foody		
BREIBELS	15	55	35	55	Foody	NEW YORK	7	45	-2	28	Foody		
BUCHAREST	7	48	10	28	Foody	OSLO	3	37	-8	28	Foody		
BUDAPEST	16	50	4	34	Foody	PARIS	13	55	45	39	Foody		
BURBANK	18	51	18	51	Foody	PRAGUE	7	45	4	39	Foody		
BURBANK	21	70	18	51	Foody	REYKJAVIK	-1	30	-5	23	Foody		
CAIRO	21	70	18	51	Foody	RIO DE JANEIRO	27	61	24	73	Foody		
CAYE TOWN	16	57	17	63	Foody	ROME	21	51	24	64	Foody		
CHICAGO	14	18	10	35	Foody	SALBURY	24	75	12	59	Foody		
COPENHAGEN	6	43	1	34	Foody	SAL PAULO	27	61	28	68	Foody		
COSTA DEL SOL	24	74	16	61	Foody	SARAJEVO	-2	28	5	33	Foody		
CULLEN	8	46	9	39	Overcast	SHANGHAI	10	38	-1	30	Foody		
DUBLIN	8	46	9	39	Overcast	SINGAPORE	33	61	33	73	Foody		
DUNELBURGH	4	48	2	36	Foody	STOCKHOLM	5	47	4	36	Foody		
FLORENCE	15	55	35	55	Foody	STONEY	31	51	24	64	Foody		
FRANKFURT	7	45	2	30	Showers	TAIPEI	15	59	9	48	Foody		
GENEVA	6	43	4	39	Rain	TBL AVIV	13	55	9	48	Overcast		
HELSINKI	14	34	34	34	Overcast	TOKYO	17	51	24	64	Foody		
HONG KONG	15	55	13	55	Overcast	TORONTO	7	45	4	39	Foody		
HOUSTON	23	74	5	52	Foody	TRINIDAD	10	50	5	37	Rain		
JERUSALEM	12	34	5	34	Foody	WARSAW	5	46	3	39	Foody		
JERUSALEM	12	34	5	34	Foody	WASHINGTON	12	54	3	37	Foody		
LAS PALMAS	28	68	16	61	Foody	ZURICH	5	47	4	39	Foody		
LONDON	12	54	9	39	Overcast								
LONDON	12	54	9	39	Overcast								
LONDON	12	54	9	39	Overcast								
LONDON	12	54	9	39	Overcast								
LOS ANGELES	17	63	14	57	Rain								

March 2, 1982

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed in the following categories:					
International symbols indicate frequency of newsletters supplied to the INT-OCI.		W = weekly; M = monthly; B = bi-monthly; Q = quarterly;		L = Luxembourg; S = Switzerland; O = Other.	
BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd					
(a) Eurobond Fund	\$F 69.24				
(b) Global Bond	\$F 72.00				
(c) Global	\$F 72.00				
BANK OF ERNST & Cie AG PO Box 2028 Bern					
(a) CHF Fund	\$F 1.20				
(b) Swiss Growth	\$F 1.20				
(c) TIF Fund NV	\$1.18				
(d) Swiss Growth	\$F 1.20				
(e) Jersey Gift Fund Ltd	\$7.25				
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL					
(a) Capital International	\$1.47				
(b) Capital Intl S.A.	\$1.20				
CREDIT SUISSE					
(a) Actiera Suisse	\$F 24.00				
(b) C.S. Bonds	\$F 24.00				
(c) C.S. Bonds-Bonds	\$F 24.00				
(d) C.S. Bonds	\$F 24.00				
(e) Energie-Vorl.	\$F 24.00				
(f) Energie-Vorl.	\$F 24.00				
(g) Energie-Vorl.	\$F 24.00				
(h) Energie-Vorl.	\$F 24.00				
DIT INVESTMENT FIRM					
(a) Corporate	DM 16.44				
FIDELITY PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT					
(a) American Values	\$1.37				
(b) American Values	\$1.37				
(c) Pioneer Amer. Assets	\$1.37				
(d) Pioneer Amer. Assets	\$1.37				
(e) Pioneer Amer. Assets	\$1.37				
(f) Pioneer Amer. Assets	\$1.37				
(g) Pioneer Amer. Assets	\$1.37				
(h) Pioneer Amer. Assets	\$1.37				
(i) Pioneer Amer. Assets	\$1.37				
(j) Pioneer Amer. Assets	\$1.37				
(k) Pioneer Amer. Assets	\$1.37				
(l) Pioneer Amer. Assets	\$1.37				
(m) Pioneer Amer. Assets	\$1.37				
(n) Pioneer Amer. Assets	\$1.37				
(o) Pioneer Amer. Assets	\$1.37				
(p) Pioneer Amer. Assets	\$1.37				
(q) Pioneer Amer. Assets	\$1.37				
(r) Pioneer Amer. Assets	\$1.37				
(s) Pioneer Amer. Assets	\$1.37				
(t) Pioneer Amer. Assets	\$1.37				
(u) Pioneer Amer. Assets	\$1.37				
(v) Pioneer Amer. Assets	\$1.37				
(w) Pioneer Amer. Assets	\$1.37				
(x) Pioneer Amer. Assets	\$1.37				
(y) Pioneer Amer. Assets	\$1.37				
(z) Pioneer Amer. Assets	\$1.37				
G.T. MANAGEMENT LIJKI LTD					
(a) Barry Pac. Fd. L.N.	\$1.10				
(b) Barry Pac. Fd. L.N.	\$1.10				
(c) Barry Pac. Fd. L.N.	\$1.10				
(d) Barry Pac. Fd. L.N.	\$1.10				
(e) Barry Pac. Fd. L.N.	\$1.10				
(f) Barry Pac. Fd. L.N.	\$1.10				
(g) Barry Pac. Fd. L.N.	\$1.10				
(h) Barry Pac. Fd. L.N.	\$1.10				
(i) Barry Pac. Fd. L.N.	\$1.10				
(j) Barry Pac. Fd. L.N.	\$1.10				
(k) Barry Pac. Fd. L.N.	\$1.10				
(l) Barry Pac. Fd. L.N.	\$1.10				
(m) Barry Pac. Fd. L.N.	\$1.10				
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(o) Barry Pac. Fd. L.N.	\$1.10				
(p) Barry Pac. Fd. L.N.	\$1.10				
(q) Barry Pac. Fd. L.N.	\$1.10				
(r) Barry Pac. Fd. L.N.	\$1.10				
(s) Barry Pac. Fd. L.N.	\$1.10				
(t) Barry Pac. Fd. L.N.	\$1.10				
(u) Barry Pac. Fd. L.N.	\$1.10				
(v) Barry Pac. Fd. L.N.	\$1.10				
(w) Barry Pac. Fd. L.N.	\$1.10				
(x) Barry Pac. Fd. L.N.	\$1.10				
(y) Barry Pac. Fd. L.N.	\$1.10				
(z) Barry Pac. Fd. L.N.	\$1.10				
INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND					
(a) Short Term A (Accum.)	\$1.07				
(b) Short Term A (Growth)	\$1.07				
(c) Short Term A (Growth)	\$1.07				

JUMBLE



Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LYDIO

DOILY

NEESU

ewswe

WREABE

BEWARE



ICKEEO

COCKLE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the picture.

WHAT THE PRETTY
BLOND TEACHER WAS,
AS DESCRIBED BY
HER PUPILS.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the picture.

Print answer here:  —  (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: TRACT PHOTO ENMITY SUBURB
Answer: What a soap opera usually is—
CORN ON THE SOB

GREED IS NOT ENOUGH

By Robert Lekachman. 213 pp. \$13.50.

Pantheon Books, 201 East 50th Street, New York, N. Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

POOR Reaganomics. Not even a year old — if we count its birth (somewhat arbitrarily) as the passage of last summer's tax cut — and already it's being counted a disaster by Robert Lekachman, professor of economics at the City University of New York's Lehman College and author of "The Age of Keynes," "Inflation" and "Capitalism for Beginners." It makes you wonder how the New Deal looked in 1934. But then there are some who would argue that the New Deal never got around to looking very good, otherwise we wouldn't have needed Reaganomics.

Not that Lekachman doesn't have sweet reason on his side when he condemns the infant program. Even taken by themselves, Lekachman persuades us, the various aspects of Reaganomics are highly dubious. Monetarism, the doctrine holding that restriction of the money supply will bring inflation to heel, unfortunately permits impossible levels of unemployment.

Supply-side economics rests on naive faith that the affluent will save their newly untaxed dollars. As for the old conservative belief that the balanced budget will shrink the economy, it is based on a quaint notion of individual virtue: "Good children eat their vegetables before lapping up their ice cream."

Carter administration for its failure to enact universal health coverage.

"Liberals" were timid. The inference they should have drawn from the Medicaid experience was simple but politically challenging. If public money is paid to an entrepreneurial health sector, that sector will increase its services but it will do so at an inordinate cost. Health providers did well on Medicaid money. The health sector must be restructured and the entrepreneurial model junked before universal health care can be financed. Salaried physicians, community-based health maintenance organizations and a single set of publicly supported hospitals are possible elements of comprehensive health care.

I love the calculated anticlimax of that last phrase, "possible elements of comprehensive health care," in which Lekachman subtly deflates any over-inflated visions of "socialized medicine" that may be stirring in his readers' imaginations. Yet what he is talking about is a state monopoly of health care, is he not? Or is he? One of the problems with "Greed Is Not Enough" is that the vision of the alternative is not quite so vividly conceived as the disaster of Reaganomics.

Of course, it may well be that all that went wrong with the liberal experiment was a temporary failure of

Tragedy

But combined into a single program, as the Reagan administration has intuitively done, these ideologies have produced a tragicomedy, Lokachman insists:

nerve and imagination under the Carter administration. And it may also be that once Reaganomics fails, as it apparently must, we'll be lucky enough to travel the route that François Mitterrand is attempting to take France on.

"Supply-side policies clash directly with monetarism. The success of the former requires easy credit, low interest rates and a resulting boom in investment. Monetarism can slaughter the inflation dragon only by starving the economy of funds for new machines and factories, and keeping interest rates high enough for long enough to shove the economy into a good, old-fashioned recession. Painful as the budget cuts were for low-income consumers, they were even smaller than the projected increases in Pentagon appropriations. Who could believe that the budget really would be balanced by 1984?"

Still, one can't help wondering if Americans will settle for that as docilely as Lehmachman seems to assume; or if whatever made people vote for Ronald Reagan wasn't more complex than a momentary spasm of nostalgia for a past that never was, greed for wealth that never will be and blindness to their real interests. Weren't some voters protesting a half-century of inflating federal government? And mightn't they continue to protest, even if Reaganomics fails?

Christopher Lehmachman is on the staff of The New York Times.

The New York Times
This list is based on reports from more than 1,400 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

FICTION			Last Week	Weeks on List
1	NORTH AND SOUTH by John Jakes	5	4	5
2	MARCO POLO, IF YOU CAN, by Michael Chabon	2	5	5
3	AN INDECENT OBSESSION, by Colleen McCullough	1	19	1
4	SPRING MOON, by Rene Bao Lau	3	15	3
5	THE DEAN'S DECEMBER, by Saul Bellow	9	4	9
6	A HOUSE OF SECRETS, by Meyer	8	4	8
7	THE HOTEL NEW HAMPSHIRE Drive	4	24	4
8	NO TIME FOR TEARS, by Cynthia Freeman	6	16	6
9	REMEMBRANCE, by Danielle Steel	11	17	11
10	RABBIT IS RICH, by John Updike	10	19	10
11	NOVELS Cleveland	7	43	7
12	A MOTHER AND TWO DAUGHTERS, by Gail Godwin	—	1	—
13	FEVER, by Robin Cook	—	1	—
14	RED DRAGON, by Thomas Harris	14	8	14

Take the following passage, in which Lekachman takes to task the

Solution to Previous Puzzle

G	L	A	P	T	R	I	A	D	R	O	M	E
R	A	C	E	T	R	A	N	G	E	F	V	E
O	V	E	R	W	O	R	K	E	D	W	E	R
W	A	R	H	O	E	S	I	N	A	R	E	T
T	O	P	E	S	C	A	R	P	A	R		
F	L	O	O	R	S	S	C	A	R	E	O	F
L	E	V	E	L	S	P	L	A	I	N	G	
I	N	T	E	R	S	P	A	N	E	W	E	I
S	E	R		D	A	U	N	T				
O	B	E	L	A	I	N	G		T	R	U	S
A	L	E	R	T			F	E	A	R		
T	A	P	I	N	S		P	A	N	T		
R	I	P	E		O	V	E	R	T	H	R	O
E	O	E	N		F	I	N	C	H		E	N
T	E	D	S		F	A	C	E	S		S	E

—By Alan Truscent

AS the supreme test of endurance, most people would think of a 50-mile run, climbing Mount Everest or sailing around the world. But on a more sedate, yet playful, level, the Trophy race concerning master points won in a calendar year comes into consideration.

In winning that award for 1981, Mel Stoklin of Newport Beach, Calif., played in 47 tournaments spread over 50 weekends. As he also played in a number of club events, his playing days totaled about 300, and nearly all the remaining days were spent traveling. In that time, he won 38 awards. 10

of them pairs and the remainder of them teams.

As might be expected, Skolnick's bridge ability improved several notches during this year of effort. His bidding judgement does not yet have the maturity that comes from years of competition in the highest company, but he is a natural card-player, as demonstrated by the diagrammed deal, from the Reno knockout final. He sat East, and his partner was Paul Soloway, one of the world's truly great players.

South opened modestly with three hearts, holding a hand on which many would have bid four. West was happy to pass his partner's take-out double, and he led his singleton spade. The queen won in dummy, and South ruffed a club in order to lead the

The result was a penalty of 800, a sad blow to South, who thought that he had seven sure tricks when he made his three-heart bid.

NORTH			EAST	
♠	QJ1086		♠	K9752
♥	—		♥	3
♦	J542		♦	A109
♣	J978		♣	AK54

WEST			SOUTH (D)	
♠	4		♠	A3
♥	AK98		♥	J1087542
♦	KQ8		♦	873
♣	J9833		♣	—

It is obvious that the defense had three tricks to take in each red suit. They could do better, but only if East gained the lead twice in diamonds. West took the heart king and led a

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
3♥	Pass	Pass	Dbl.
Pass	Pass	Pass	

The Luck of the Draw: Soviet Force in Poland

By Rob Hughes

LONDON — In the past few days, Russians have begun probing the surface of Venus and the plains of Gen. Jaruzelski, Poland's military leader. To many of us who walk closer to the common man, a third Soviet movement on Wednesday appears more poignant.

I refer to the visit of Dynamo Tbilisi to Warsaw for a European Cup Winners' Cup match which, coincidentally, represents the first overt Soviet presence in Poland since martial law was declared last December. However, reluctantly we concede that sport and politics

SOCCER SCENE

are as indivisible as either is from life itself, the overriding question surely is: How will the Poles receive them?

Subdued, one would imagine and, for the safety of life, hope.

The irony is that this match was arranged by a draw — a free and unadvised draw — two days before martial law began. Unlike the shade of the World Cup draw, political ramifications were not foreseen. Fate threw this one up.

Authority subsequently did what little it can. The referee, Ulf Ericsson is from neutral Sweden, is widely experienced and, as a former ice hockey player, has a strong nerve. Nevertheless, the question of where to place one's emotions might nudge at the detached neutrality of this Nordic tobitacorn.

Certainly the rest of us feel it. Which to support — Tbilisi, whose Georgians are scarcely wholehearted Russians, or Legia Warsaw, which is all too easily identified with a people's repression? Tbilisi, which plays with a mercenary invincibility and which one normally supports heart and soul, or Legia, the underdog with a more functional, anonymous team?

If idealism has a shout, Legia will have its day, winning against reason. And then Ramos, Shengelia & Co. will dance their merry tune for the return match in Georgia, ultimately to carry their stylish soccer to the semifinals.

Indeed, the Cup Winners' Cup has an abundance of the flamboyant team left in the quarterfinals of the European tournaments. In London, Tottenham Hotspur, far and away the most exciting entertainers of the English season so far, will attempt to add to spectacular progress in four competitions.

Spurs, with experienced Argentine Ossie Ardiles holding the reins and budding English playmaker Glenn Hoddle sprinkling guile and improvisation, have a fascinating tussle with West German organization in the shape of a quartet of Frankfurt. The West Germans, said to be £1 million in debt, promise to shackle Ardiles and Hoddle and to perplex the English with their sweeper system.

Hardest, But... Meanwhile, Frankfurt has to breach a Tottenham rear guard, marshaled by international goalkeeper Ray Clemence, who has conceded mere 3 goals in 13 games. "The hardest draw of all," said Eintracht trainer Lotte Buchmann, adding as a man fearing bankruptcy, "but financially the most lucrative."

The Cup Winners' contest between Standard Liege and Oporto of Portugal is altogether an unpredictable party. The Belgian club has a cosmopolitan mix including Simon Tamarit, the Dutch East Indies, Beany Wendi of Sweden, Rene Botteron of Switzerland and Arie Hanz of the Netherlands. Oporto, conquerors of AS Roma have experience and confidence.

Stronger, but not necessarily more attractive, are the remaining eight in the European Cup. Liverpool, the holder, plays the first leg at home against CSKA Sofia — a repeat of last season's quarterfinal. That day the Bulgarians went to Liverpool hiding behind mass defense, and Graeme Souness led a 5-0 punishment of such negative opposition. Liverpool since then suffered a loss of form that many of us, foolish doubters of that great club's phenomenal regenerative powers, thought permanent.

But the Liverpool management introduced two younger players, Irishman Ronnie Whelan on the left and Welshman Ian Rush at center-forward, and, fearful of losing their places, the old team of champions suddenly began running with renewed power.

Aston Villa, the other England representative, has drawn the short end of the champions' competition — a 5,000-mile trip to Simferopol in the Crimea, where Dynamo Kiev, the almost perennial Soviet champion, has placed its "home" match.

Villa is taking its own steaks and other food. Its players have been warned about the interminable airport holdups and about the ice and snow. They say they know nothing about the Russians (if true, a quaint naïveté, since just about everyone else in international soccer is familiar with the Olympic sprint speed of Oleg Blokhin and the brilliant midfield combination of Leonid Burjak and Vladimir Besonov).

Ignorance, say Villa's players, can be bliss. It was, apparently, when they traveled to Dynamo Berlin and won 2-0. The Russians, of course, think otherwise.

Tough Pick

Bayern Munich, once again the Bundesliga front-runner, possesses so much craft and experience for University Crnoia, although with the first leg away will tread warily. And Anderlecht vs. Red Star Belgrade is, like Liege-Oporto, a pairing of equals. Anderlecht's recent form is the better, but the Yugoslavs are always most dangerous when written off. I don't do it.

The UEFA Cup has a far differ-

ent cocktail of accomplished wealthy clubs against, in two cases, virtual novices. Gothenburg, which travels to Valencia, and Neuchâtel Xamax, which plays at Hamburg, would doubtless dispute that with full-blooded Swiss pride and are out to ridicule such pronouncements. I hope they do, particularly little Xamax, which plays to crowds of 2,000 and is cunningly coached by Frenchman Gilbert Gress, not to mention held together by Karl Engel, the Swiss No. 2 goalie.

Neither Real Madrid nor Kaiserslautern, which meet in Madrid, need friendly words to bolster their reputations, unlike our final pairing of Dundee United from Scotland and Radnicki Nis of Yugoslavia.

Dundee, with such aspiring youngsters as Paul Sturrock, keeps on apologizing for being in the competition, and then goes out and knocks fistfuls of goals past Monaco, Borussia Mönchengladbach and Winterslag. No one has told it that European competition is supposed to be a tighter, cat-and-mouse game.

Still, what do you expect from a side reared by Jim McLean, a strictly religious, nonstoking totalizer? "I was never suited to being a manager," says the canny Scot. "I'm not enough of a con man."

He also says that, despite all Dundee's goals, he's worried about "Radnicki What'sname."

Notre Dame Copes With Unsought New Tradition — Losing

SOUTH BEND, Ind. — The swaggers is gone, replaced by a fable 5-6 football season. The struts has turned into a halting stumble, battered by a sub-500 basketball season.

Welcome to the winter of discontent at the University of Notre Dame, so formidable a institution that it is an incorporated community separate from the city of South Bend and has been assigned its own postmark.

Winning has been a tradition here forever, it seems, but lately losing has become an alarmingly frequent phenomenon.

Notre Dame — where the imposing Golden Dome dominates the landscape, where the Four Horsemen rode, where Rockne coached and the Gipper played, where a national image is on the line.

There was no bowl game last season for the football team, which, under new Coach Gerry Faust, had its first losing record since 1963. There won't be any tournament for the basketball team, suffering through its worst year since the decade of Digger Phelps began with a 6-20 nightmare in 1971-72.

It is only the fourth time in the storied history of the school that both the football and basketball teams will have lost more games than they won in the same academic year.

It has been a difficult adjustment for students and alumni. "The game remains important for basketball games and the football stadium will be sold out as usual next season. The faithful remain faithful. There is no grounds for demanding scraps. Yet, but both Faust and Phelps know that patience is not unlimited."

At Joe's Bar, where a Notre

Dame elf (complete with derby) hangs on the wall, Phelps got the message one night from proprietor Joe Kucharsky. "We've got a replacement for you," Kucharsky warned. "He's named Win... Winsome Soon."

The clientele at Joe's has more patience with Phelps, who's one of the family after 10 years in town, than for newcomer Faust. "He has to make a showing next season," said Kucharsky of Faust. "He has the material. Now he has to win."

Phelps says his players are handling the adversity well, "just like the kids on the 6-20 team did. That's the kind of players we find, kids who can deal with the ups and downs. Winning is important, but not the most important thing in life. I think losing prepares them better for life."

Notre Dame's basketball recruiting last year was ragged. There are only two freshmen on the varsity this season, and one of them is injured. Phelps said several other top prospects decided against South Bend because of the distance from their hometowns. That never was a problem before, though.

Lost for one reason or another were such blue chippers as Mississippi State's Steve Sipanovich, Darren Daye of UCLA, Jim Master of Kentucky and Wichita State's Greg Dreiling. And 6-foot-11 Joe Klein, buried as a freshman behind 1981's talented senior-laden team, transferred to Arkansas.

Phelps says the disappointment of this season has given him new resolve. "I'm committed to recruiting two classes back-to-back, to getting the right people at the right positions and making a run for it — to being one of the best in the country."

Alumni like Leo Barnhorst, '49, would like that. Barnhorst played basketball under the legendary Moses Krause and is deeply involved with the Notre Dame Foundation, which has raised \$8 million to maintain scholarships for non-revenue sports on campus. He feels Phelps is responsible for the current basketball predicament.

"I'm not pleased," he said. "He knows that. He failed to recruit." Phelps has felt the heat. "There's some negative mail," he said. "But it's in the minority. People realize we're rebuilding. The only two I hear from regularly are Father Hesburgh and Father Joyce and they've been positive."

Priorities
The Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of the university, and the Rev. Edmund J. Joyce, its executive vice president and treasurer, have guided Notre Dame's fortunes for 30 years. Both agree on the place sport occupies in the scheme of things at South Bend.

"First things come first and the

second things for us are academics,"

Joyce said. "I tell every squad of athletes that when the students return to school each fall."

Fast, whose team was only the fifth in modern Notre Dame football history to finish with more losses than victories, likes those priorities.

"Ninety-seven and a half percent of our athletes graduate, and that's the highest in the country," said Faust.

The emphasis on academics was evident in the case of sophomore Ed Shuby, the basketball team's No. 3 scorer, who was declared ineligible for the second half of the season because his average slipped a shade below the required 2.0 for the fall semester. He did not flunk any courses, and his overall average was still above 2.0 and he had satisfied NCAA regulations. But at Notre Dame it must be above 2.0 each semester, period.

Notre Dame alumni are supposed to influence the direction sport takes at South Bend. But there is evidence that might not be entirely true. There was, for example, the selection of Faust, a high school coach with no collegiate experience, for the football job last year.

The temptation might have been to reach for a national name, perhaps someone from the pros like Don Shula, who was mentioned, or a well-known college coach, as

Jackie Sherrill from Pittsburgh. But Notre Dame preferred Faust, who had assembled a marvelous record of 174-17-2 in 18 years at Cincinnati's Moeller High School.

Year 10, Season 3

One week into his first season, his team was ranked No. 1 — prematurely and, it turned out, baselily. The season that began so promisingly with a squad that included 16 returning starters from the 1980 Sugar Bowl team, turned out to be a 5-6 disaster.

"Other than the six days we lost, it was an unbelievable year," said Faust. "The other 359 days were great. If I had to rate it, the year would be a 10 and the season would be a 3."

Phelps' losses broke my heart. We should have been better. But we don't make excuses. I hope I become a better coach and a better person for it."

Distant seasons might be expected to affect recruiting, but that has not happened at Notre Dame. Both Faust and Phelps have done well as promising high school seniors in both sports line up for 1982.

Dodgers Renew Valenzuela Pact — Unilaterally

LOS ANGELES — Fernando Valenzuela and his agent have been unable to agree on salary terms with the Los Angeles Dodgers, so the defending world champions have unilaterally renewed the pitching sensation's contract for 1982.

The Dodgers said Monday night that Valenzuela, who last year became the first pitcher ever to receive the Cy Young and rookie-of-the-year awards, will be the highest paid second-year major league pitcher in history.

Terms were not announced, but the contract reportedly calls for the 21-year-old left-hander to receive \$300,000 for 1982. Negotiating meetings had proved fruitless. Valenzuela, who earned around \$42,500 last year, was 13-7 with a 2.48 earned-run average and led the majors in shutouts (8) and strikeouts (180).

Valenzuela has no recourse in the matter except to remain on the sidelines. As a second-year player, he was not eligible for salary arbitration. Under terms of the Basic Agreement, clubs are allowed to renew contracts of second-year players between March 1-10. A team can cut the salary of a player whose contract is renewed by a maximum of 20 percent.

Bird Has Facial Surgery

BOSTON — Larry Bird of the Celtic suffered a fractured cheek bone in a collision with Milwaukee center Harvey Catchings during Sunday's National Basketball Association game here and Monday underwent what was described as minor surgery. The team said the all-star forward will miss a three-game road trip to Texas.

U.S. College Basketball

SELECTED RESULTS: MONDAY

Western 84, Conn. 74

Ark. 84, South. 67

N. Texas 83, A.C. 77

TOURNAMENTS

CUWY

Staten Island 83, Baruch 77

MAIA

Paul Quinn 101, Texas Western 96

DIABLOS

Otto, Christian 77, Ohio, Southern 67

PURIT ROUND

American U.S. 84, Lehigh 64

La Salle 71, Bucknell 72

Houston 71, Lafayette 64, OT

Drexel 64, Delaware 45

St. Joseph's 77, St. Francis 64

Fort 64, Army 57

Marquette 77, Marquette 64

SHOOTOUT

Texas Tech 64, Rice 41

TCU 54, SMU 44

San Jose 46, Texas 44

As McEnroe Starts to Cool, so Does His Game

By Will Grimsley

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — John McEnroe laced a sharp forehead down the line that seemed to catch the edge of the white. The linesman spread his arms in a gesture that indicated the ball was good. From his high chair, the umpire bellowed: "Out."

McEnroe dropped his racket in disbelief. Then he strode to the umpire's chair and asked if he had heard right. "Yes," snapped the umpire. A hush came over the arena, the crowd awaiting the inevitable explosion. It never came. McEnroe swallowed hard, digesting his anger, and returned to the baseline.

The new McEnroe? He says so. Critics doubt it. McEnroe has sworn off before. Now losing matches he should never lose, he is fighting a personal war. The state of his game is up for study and debate.

Has conversion to peace and goodwill taken the fangs out of the onetime fiery wonder, whose spontaneous vitriol seemed to fuel his amazing drive?

He was a fuz-faced kid of 18 when he took staid old Wimbledon by storm in 1977, and the court prodigy needed only five years to grub and claw his way to the top of his profession.

Challenged and Derided

Recently turned 23, he is a sullen, brooding monarch, challenged by a tough new crop of whiz kids, derided by an often antagonistic press and the target of an offended and outraged establishment.

"At times," McEnroe says painfully, "I think everybody is against me."

Now he is at the crossroads, conscious that this year and the next will either history will record him as another brief champion in a passing parade or one of the game's true legends.

"I realize that I must make some changes and learn to control myself if I am to be the best," he concedes. "I am working on it."

McEnroe has lost his last three tournament matches against Ivan Lendl, the 21-year-old Czechoslovak who this winter won nine straight tournaments and 44 consecutive matches.

Two weeks ago, he was beaten in the final of the U.S. National Indoor championships by Johan Kriek, a South African ranked 16th worldwide.

His weight down from 173 pounds to 155, McEnroe looked uninspired, even crestfallen.

That provoked questions: • Has McEnroe had his spirit beaten down by all the negative aspects of his 1981 misadventures at Wimbledon, where he threw repeated tantrums, insulted officials, drew \$3,000 in fines and became the first champion denied membership in the All-England Croquet and Tennis Club, the grandmother of the sport?

At Wimbledon: Tantrums, fines and membership's door barred.

The alumni, for the most part, understood the hard times. Especially through lean years. "It will be tough, but they'll bounce back," said Kelly Trippaka, '81, now with the Detroit Pistons of the National Basketball Association and one of seven lettermen who Phelps lost to graduation last year.

"Digger had not gotten anybody to replace the seniors," Trippaka said. "We knew he was in trouble. I said last summer that they wouldn't win half their games. People couldn't believe that. We always won 20. They didn't think I was right, but I was."

Ross Browner, '77, defensive end for the Cincinnati Bengals, who played on Notre Dame's last national championship team, went from No. 1 in the country in college to a pro team that managed only 14 victories in his first three years. In his fourth year, however, the Bengals played in the Super Bowl.

"I think Notre Dame now is just like we were in Cincinnati," he said. "They're a bunch of young guys who will put it together eventually and win. Give 'em time."

A touching moment at the Super Bowl was the post-game embrace between Browner and San Francisco quarterback Joe Montana, his college teammate. It brought tears to the eyes of Faust, an emotional man. "That showed what Notre Dame is all about," he said. "Better than anything else."

Still, while winning may not be everything at Notre Dame, it remains more than something. Says Faust: "The alumni have been good so far. But they won't go through another 5-6 season, I'll tell you that."

Maple Leaf forward Norm Aubin hooked Bob Nystrom to break up a first-period play, but Toronto couldn't hold off the Islanders, who scored three goals in each period en route to a 9-5 romp in one of Monday's two NHL games. New York now has 93 points in 64 games; league-leading Edmonton has 95 in 66.

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• Have McEnroe's efforts to control his natural emotions doused the spark that spawned his remarkable game?

• Is tennis, which he mastered quickly and completely, suddenly a drag?

• Are the sudden celebrity status, loss of privacy and related pitfalls too much for him to handle at 23?

"I like tennis," McEnroe said recently. "I never tire of playing. My ambition is to be more consistent. I have won the U.S. Open three times. I now have Wimbledon. I want to win the other tournaments I play in — the small as well as the big ones."

He said he does not shudder at the advancing footsteps of Lendl, who has replaced Bjorn Borg as McEnroe's chief challenger. "No, I think I can beat him every time out," he said firmly. Those who follow the tour agree he should, too, but the record is different.

"When Lendl beat me in the Davis Cup last July," McEnroe said, "it was right after I came back from Wimbledon. I was really down. I didn't play well in the Masters [in January]. I will admit it."

He said that, playing as many tournaments as he does, he finds it difficult to get psyched up for every one. "I naturally get up more at Wimbledon and in the open," he said. "Ivan is young, strong and very confident right now. . . . But he will have to win those big events before he can lay any claims to No. 1."

"The difference is, I was always able to psych myself up for Borg because he was the man to beat. I was coming at Borg. Now

